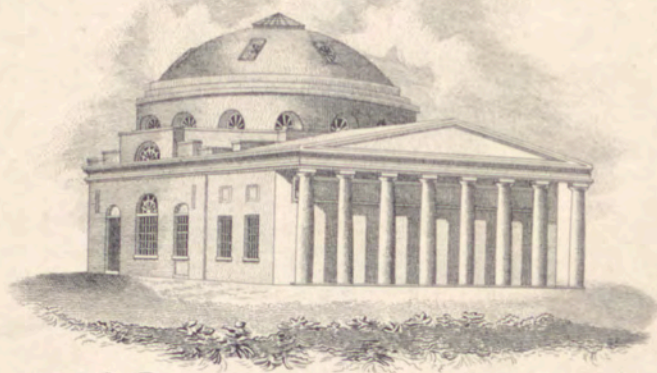


Alexander Stewart

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Dr. Jamieson's Lectures

Classification of Inflam^{tion}

In treating of the classification of inflammations it seems proper, in the first place, to notice the fact, that according to every arrangement of this subject by nosologists, the term inflammation has been applied to local affections. General diseases of an inflammatory character have been treated of under the head of inflamm^{ation} tor^{ia} fever when acute, and under that of hectic when chronic. Several varieties have been noticed under both heads, either as idiopathic general affections, or general sthenic actions, as a consequence, of some local irritation or inflammation. But with all this extensive group of inflammatory diseases, the surgeon has nothing directly to do they belong to another department.

All those inflammations which come
under the notice of the surgeon, may, I
think be properly arranged as a class
under the name of Phlogistica, a Greek
term derived from Phlego inflamo "to burn".
Different writers employ the terms, Phlogis-
tica, phlegmon & Phlegmon.

It may be remarked that all these terms are
derived from the same radical

Dr Cullen has adopted, from Galen & Su-
iagar, the term phlegmasia, which Dr Good
says means in medical language a very
different and almost opposite thing. Phlegm-
asia is derived from the term Phlegma
new although Dr Good does not tell us in
what respect. Phlogistica, phlogistica
or phlegma differs from phlegmasia
a little reflection will convince us that
as there is a variety of inflammation the
tendency of which is to effect the cure

formerly called phlegm) that such
inflammation should not be classed with
these, the tendency of which is to secrete
pus. I shall discuss this matter more fully
and shall content myself at this time by
simply stating, that the term phlegmon
seems well suited to every kind of local
inflammation, the tendency of which is
suppuration & the seat of which is princip-
ally in the sanguiferous vessels: and the
epithet phlegmatica for that kind of Infla-
mmation - the tendency of which is to the
effusion of serum & the seat of which is in
the lymphatic vessels. Inasmuch, the epithet
phlegmon applies most correctly to infla-
mmation, the prominent symptoms of
which are heat & redness & the term
phlegmatica from phlegma applies
to such inflammation, the peculiar
characteristics of which is the effusion.

of serum without redness. The former
having for its usual result the
secretion of pus, the latter equally
remarkable for the secretion of serum
and being therefore suppurative.
With these preliminary remarks I shall
now proceed to the classification of my
subject. I must however premise that in
offering this arrangement, I only expect
to facilitate the study of Inflammation
well knowing that in a science having
no absolute positives, no nomenclature or
arrangement can be made free from
objections. In making this conception,
however, I do not wish to be understood
as proposing a new arrangement
for the sake of novelty. On the contrary
feel the fullest assurance that the
classification which I shall propose
is well calculated to throw new light

upon some parts of our subject, which have
been hitherto enveloped in a security & error

Classification of Inflammation
In Class Phlogotica - Local Inflamma^{tion}
order 1st Phlegmonous - Phlegmonous Infla

2 Phlegmatica, Phlegmatic Infla

3 Erythematous, Erythematous local Infla

In the first order are the following species

1st diffusive inflammation - 2 mucous, mem-
branous inflammation - 3 sero-membranous
inflammation. Two of the three first species
In the order point out the varieties of
inflammation - the adhesion - seppa-
ration - and the ulcerative inflam-
mations

In the second order are the following
species 1st Serous interstitialis de lous
2 Serous interstitialis - 3 Serous lousatis
4 Serous profusionalis, these species em-
brace the band of edema & rheumatic

effusions and dropsies in general
I may not be amiss to remark that
I have bestowed a considerable portion
of labour on the subject of classification
I have to acknowledge that I could
not carry out subdivisions in any
degree satisfactory to myself I of course
I would not be likely to instruct others
I have long ^{been} of the opinion that systems of
necrology are only useful as dictionaries
of our sciences & notwithstanding their
utility in this point of view, still I
prefer, on the present occasion, confining
myself to a very brief necrological exposi-
tion of local inflammations, believing
that this method will be most instructive
& that the arrangement I have ad-
opted presents the subject in an aspect
likely to throw light on some parts of
the subject hitherto ^{well known} ~~unintelligible~~ in

doubt and error

The most superficial examination
will show that in the above classification
I have omitted all general inflammato-
ry diseases, as inflammatory pe-
riodic fever, & idiopathic fevers
in general. It therefore may easily
be understood why I have but one
inflammatory class. The classes
which are necessary in systems of
general nomenclature, belong to the physicians.
I have therefore omitted, not because the
surgical practitioners may do without
such knowledge, but because this
part of the subject under consideration
belongs to another department of a
medical institution.

Let us now endeavour to make some applications of
our nomenclature. First, all inflammations which
can properly be said the surgeon may be comprised

under the general head phlogistica. This term
serves merely to separate local inflammations
from those that are idiopathically general. It
seems proper here to observe that as there are
no absolute fixities in our sciences, so here
we must profess in minds that general
inflammation may lead to local. & this
in phlogistic inflammation, may
grow out of inflammatory fever &c. and
on the other hand local inflammations,
when of any considerable magni-
tude, always occasion, more or less, gene-
ral fever, still it is important that we
should in all cases, distinguish sym-
ptomatic from idiopathic fever.
The term phlogism, might be used
to designate every kind of inflamm-
ation & indeed it is used by the
Greek writers in that general sense
but as medical Writers have used

several other terms derived from the same
Greek radical, it becomes necessary
to affix some definite meaning to each.
Phlegmon has been very generally understood
suppurative inflammation, but as the
term phlegmon has also been used to
signify a boil. I have preferred phleg-
mon as best suited to the designation
of a class.

In arranging the species, in the first
order, I have used the term diffusive inflam-
mation to designate all inflammations
of the phlegmonic kind, which involve in
their influence different structures as
membranes, muscles, nerves, &c., &c.
It is obvious that wounds of every kind
will come under this head, as also all
inflammations that are not confined
to one structure but diffused through
several and hence the derivation of the

Phlegmon is the second species
or mixed membranous inflammation
though perhaps differing but little
in kind, and extensive I am to be
found in the various mucous mem-
branes & may be acute, subacute or
chronic, of all which due notice
will be taken in place.

The third species or pseudo-membranes
also includes a variety of serous mem-
branes & though there is perhaps not
much variety of character, yet these in-
flammations are commonly named
according to the part affected as
peritonitis, pleuritis &c. The most
marked peculiarity of these inflamm-
ations, is their tendency to adhe-
sion in consequence of a plastic
lymph being thrown out in which
cells form &c. This inflammation

are also remarkable for the acute and
violent pain which attends them. This
species of inflammation often supervenes
upon wounds and is therefore likely
to come frequently before the surgeon
and often calls for much skill.

This ^{4th} species is a systemic inflammation (from) it will readily be
understood embraces a pretty extensive
group of abscesses or rather inflam-
mations, which lead to abscesses. These
abscesses are mostly such as have been
known by the effect that envelops them.
Under this head may be mentioned
a variety of affections, all of which
come under the notice of the surgeon.
Among them may be noticed cases of
Abscess, imposthuma, carbuncles
and empyema &c.
This ^{5th} species is a Stomatitic inflammation

Bloody is not often an edrops at the disease,
but it obviously exists in active infla-
mmations of many parts of the body
Sometimes as a symptom of gene-
ral fever as in the small pox and
other fevers which produce engorge-
ment of the kidneys and thus produce
bloody urine - cases of which I have
seen, in aged persons, requiring repeated
bleedings: in one delicate body several times
followed by complete restoration to health
more frequently, it occurs as a symptom
of local inflammation, as in pneumonia
dysentery, inflammation of the intestines
not dysenteric - inflammation of the
liver: These are not all likely to come
before the surgeon but as cases of he-
morrhage, he should familiarly under-
stand them.

My second order, Phlegmatica

or Phlegmatic Inflammation or Phlegm-
atica, is derived from which term
was used sometimes by Galen for inflam-
mation. And if he did not understand
the true import of the term, in its medical
sense, we, at least, have it in our power,
while paying some respect to his memory,
to use it in its medical signification. In
a word Galen applies the term phlegma
to inflammations, & we know that certain
inflammations lead to the effusion of
serum or ~~lymph~~ phlegm. What there
can be more appropriate than the appli-
cation of this epithet to inflammations
the distinguishing mark of which is
serous effusion.

The second rarity in this order, serosa
intersticialis will apply well to certain
edematous swellings. The term inter-
sticialis being chosen from the circa

instance, that in these swellings the serum is diffused among the structures in general of the parts in which it is seated. For example we may notice ~~some~~ effusions throughout the scrotum in these cases the serum is diffused through the cellular membrane principally, but still muscular fibres, cysts &c are exposed to it. This swelling differs from hydrocele in not being encysted, & therefore, extending over the whole scrotum. Other edematous swellings, attended with acute inflammation, & severe pain as the phlegmonia dolens, by which I mean not only puerperal phlegmonia, but also swellings of the legs or arms, attended with the symptoms which characterise purpurated swellings. These affections will be noticed in due time.

The third species we review is tumour

embraces all those encypted effusions of the
joints whether confined to particular lurs
or forming one collection, confined by
the capsular ligament of a joint

The fourth species is serosa profusionalis
will admit of a pretty extensive applica-
tion. Wasting deflections from the lungs
diabetes, Hydrocephalus as also hydrotha-
ax, ascites, hydrocele come under this
division. In short it is used to designate
inflammatory affections which have
a tendency to profuse secretion of serum
into cavities, & which effusions are
familiarily known by the name of dropsies.
Having now given a brief exposition of
my Classification, I shall proceed to the
1st subject upon my list, in phlegmonous
diffusive inflammation. I have already
said that this kind of inflammation
presents three varieties for our consid

eration—there are the adhesion, the suppuration and ulceration. I am therefore now brought to speak of adhesive inflammations.

An opinion prevails almost universally, that this kind of inflammation is a salutary operation, and especially set up, as a restorative power—that in the phenomena attending this process we see a specimen of the restorative nature, seeing it everywhere present in simple wounds in healthy bodies it was natural to suppose that as weathers wear thus repaired, that this is a power which nature holds in store for the purpose of healing wounds. From this opinion Mr Charles Bell has decidedly in my opinion and in my opinion carried by dissent. Of the views which I have given of the proximate cause of inflam-

mation be correct there will be no difficulty in
seeing how reparation of breaches is made
by these powers, which act constantly in
perpetuating our existence and the sus-
pension of which for a very short time
would lead to mortification of parts de-
void of this sustaining Plastic power.

I have long held precisely the same
views as those maintained by Mr Bell
Volume 2 introduction, He says "There is an
influence ever present in the living body
which philosophy as well as the suggestions
of common sense forbid us to hope we shall
ever fully comprehend. But we may observe
it in its effects. We see it governing the
growth, shape, and limiting the mag-
nitude of all the parts of the body. I have
reason to hold it a part of the constitu-
tion of the living frame, that this in-
fluence shall be in perpetual operation.

This however, is a conclusion which we arrive at slowly as the result of long continued observation. When the doctrines of the absorption of the body with its series of beautiful proofs, establish the singular fact: - that while the matter is changing the disposition and the constitutional peculiarities and all that identifies the individual remains the same: - then we are convinced that a certain influence uniformly prevails, directing all the operations of the system. "When we see injured parts restoring themselves or the edges of recent wounds uniting we imagine the influence of this endowment of the living matter to sustain itself, and we call it a natural and healthy action. The common opinion on the authority of Mr Hunter, is, that to restore a part which has been injured

requires a new mode of action. On the contrary
I consider this incessant activity at all times
parading in the body, and changing the com-
ponent particles. to be a provision for restor-
ing the frame when broken or injured
And this, not by the exertment of a new
action, which at all times subsists
governing the restoration of the frame
I hold that it does not make any difference
whether the parts have been changed by the
usual process of absorption or by the violence
of the injury, in either case the action of
restoration is the same"

"Under the greater simplicity of this view
of a living body it enables us to avoid the
use of terms which, in my opinion, are
highly exceptionable, it is easier to con-
ceive one uniform prevailing influence,
resembling that which is inherent in
all matter and which governs every change

than to imagine the several parts of the
body to be endowed with a consciousness of im-
perfection, & to be impregnated with a necessity
which is the language of Mr. Hunter, If
the violence done to the body be not greater
than the powers of life can sustain
if the system be in health; the continuance
of the natural action closes & heals the
wound, or fills up the vacancy to the natu-
ral level. The surgeon here has nothing
to do but by position mechanical-
ly to relay the parts which are intum-
escent, or to support them; to be in short the
very humble minister of nature.

If the injury committed on the body be
greater than the natural powers can bear
or if a full state, approaching to disor-
der exists at the time the injury is inflicted
then the surgeons duty is not confined to
manual operation, he must attend at the

medical treatment of the patient.

I trust I need no apology for the foregoing quotation - it is in my opinion highly interesting as well for its doctrine as the perspicuous language in which it is presented, notwithstanding the lucid manner in which Mr Bell has here spoken of adhesive inflammation. Still so far as my knowledge of his writings extends, he has not applied his doctrine to the explanation of the proximate cause of inflammation. If the phenomena which we see in the progress of adhesive inflammation are the result of an ununiform prevailing principle governing the perpetual renewal of every part, how readily are we led from such contemplation to the opinion, that inflammation is at all times a disturber of the plastic operations of the body or of a part of the body & that all inflammations are but the interruption of those operations, to more or less extent & that their total suspension in any part is death.

I think it due Mr Hunter to say that however much
I have been led to differ from him in respect to doctri-
ne, that as regards accuracy of remark & determin-
ation of the things belonging to inflammations he re-
mains unrialed. He is observation led him to believe
that the adhesive and suppurative inflammations
are sometimes almost inseparable. Indeed we
might say that the adhesive is but the 1st step of
the suppurative. The former is a part of the latter
& this affinity serves to distinguish as much perha-
ps as any other circumstance the phlegmonie from
phlegmatic inflammations. The phlegmatic is
never in any way conducive to the healing of wounds
while on the other hand, the phlegmonie conduces
to that end both by the process of adhesion & by
suppuration. Let us now take a glance at
some of Mr Hunters doctrines. He says, speak-
ing of the natural & healthful actions of the body
arising from a new disposition being formed
It is very clear that disease has in many

cases, the power of modifying the living actions
but in all cases restoration from injury or disease
must be the work of those powers and actions, by which
the body is perpetually renewed & sustained in health.
In the case of ulcers, that is, adhesion inflammation
there is no new action, other than what grows out of
an imperfect performance of the common or assimi-
lating operations.

Imagine that a person has received an incised
wound of small extent by a very sharp instrument
as a lancet in bleeding. Now in all parts where there
is sensibility there may be have irritability - we will
not stop here to define what we mean by these terms
Suffice it to say that they are to be seated in the
nerves - that without nerve they cannot exist. If I have
wounded the skin with my lancet, I have necessarily
wounded nervous fibres - more or less pain announces
this fact. This pain is supersensation in the part
and supersensation is irritation more or less
marked - this gets a degree of uneasiness
Anney

the serena by the laws of sympathy will extend in
some degree to nerves that are not wounded
we repeat the division of some nervous fibres & conse-
quent-feries of others, must follow all wounds. Then
it will result that as the vascular apparatus is
dependent for its vital operations upon the nerves,
that they too must be disturbed in their action
Having thus disposed of the nervous influence
we may look at the blood vessels. The capillary
vessels being dependent upon their associated
nerves, must suffer with those nerves; besides which
in the case before us, the capillaries are also woun-
ded, there is therefore a breach of their continuity
lymph, serum &c must be thrown out, since it is
found to be a law of the vascular system, that
wherever irritation is set up sufficient to
excite inflammation there will be an increased
flow of blood. When there is a division of
vessels increased action in the inflamed part
by which the surface of the wound is covered by a plex

tic lymph, some of the adjacent vessels are in some degree suffused with blood others are discharg'd with lymph, serum &c.

I maintain that in all the phenomena just pointed out the derangement, both in the nervous & vessels, is but a slight interruption to the healthy actions. Bearing this in mind we will trace ^{these} phenomena a little further. The wounds from the operation of bleeding will have been attended by the above condition before we have finished the business of extracting blood.

We now lay the lips of the wound in contact, they are covered by a plastic lymph - this lymph has in the first place, the property of mechanically gluing the parts together & as it has arrived endowed with the peculiar properties which fit it for assimilation and as it serves by these properties as a medium of communication, between the

the divided nerves and vessels, we may readily imagine, that a living principle may exert its influence upon the cut extremities of these Structures of the wound to the other. If we see then that the parts in their integrity, and in their union of action make nerves and vessels out of the blood can there be any objections to ascribing reunion of divided parts to the same operation. In short if the blood is perpetually adding to the substance of the nerves & vessels in their length and breadth - why shall we imagine any other operation necessary for uniting divided nerves and vessels - Their reunion is nothing more than an extension of their length until from both sides nerves shall be opposed to nerves and vessels to vessels. By extension they necessarily come into contact and unite by the same deposition of new matter, which is

always departing. Whether there be in
some cases an increase & rigour, in the plastic
powers, is perhaps a question undecided.
It is possible under favourable circumsta-
nces, it may take place but it has no direct
bearing upon the doctrine I am advocating
rigour upon our practices. But it seems, me-
et par la remarque, that I cannot recognize
anything like a new action similar to
that imagined by Mr Hunter, even if
we admitted an increased portion of
labour in the assimilating powers.
I have now disposed of the most simple
case of adhesion inflammation. Let me
now remind you of what is familiar to
every one, that the whole process occupies
but a few hours again, the parts being
but slightly injured and immediately placed
in a situation nearly corresponding with the
natural one, by putting the divided parts together.

The pain & irritation are but preliminary
& the whole process but the 1st stage of an
inflammation. Inflammation is not
actually fully established, yet all the
preliminary phenomena of which I have
just been speaking having passed away
restoration is effected without any reu-
action for the purpose of curing the wound
as has generally been imagined.

Nature may thus be resembled to a general
whose army is marshalled daily the
soldiers put through their evolutions - All in order
and in plenty - An enemy invades the camp
under cover of the night - for a moment all is bustle
& confusion, but the soldiers trained to their vocation
soon rally order is restored, strength comes forth
and the enemy is subdued - all again is order
and repose. So in the phenomena before us
all the powers of the system are in operation, each
particle of matter has its destination.

Let an encroachment be made by a division
of parts, & there is necessarily some dereliction
of the usual operations - The hurtful agent
ceases to operate, the living actions go on, & thus it is that the
affair may eventuate in restoration: - The injury has but a
temporary influence; the living formative process is perpetu-
al. From this state of things health must result: on the
other hand, if the hurtful agent is so powerful as to subvert
the living actions suddenly, or by a more slow but increasing
operation of something pernicious, violent inflammation
or even mortification of the part affected may ensue
according to the violence & continuance of such operation.
Mr Hunter says, when speaking of unions by the first
intention, that "as disease is a wrong action of the
living parts, the restoration to health must first consist
in stopping the diseased dispositions & actions
and then in retrograde towards health." Surely, under
all circumstances restoration to health
must be the work of the living actions; what
then can be meant by a retrograde motion towards

health. I have already said that in all cases of inflammation, recovery depends upon the common Plastic operations, so that unless the hurtful agents subvert those ordinary actions of health, recovery must take place, but in all this there is no new power excited. — The actions may be more or less imperfect, but they can have no extra sanative power beyond what they possess in health, while interrupted they have less, and as the part approaches health so do they become more sanative.

Of Gero-Mucous Inflammation, Lecture 8.th Nov.
I have stated in my classification of inflammation that the sero-membranous species like the muco-membranous & diffusive may partake of three varieties - the adhesive, suppurative & ulcerative inflammations - the 1st is the most usual tendency.

Most of the effusions of this kind of inflammation having since been distinguished by the terminationitis which is so suffix used for ages without much attention to its meaning, it is however derivalls in all cases to accustomed ourselves to the use of terms in our terminology which are generally understood. The terminationitis is of Greek origin & is derived from $\epsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$ & means violent action - it is equivalent to the Latin *exdoluminaris* and as crash & duple in are familiar with the terminations in pleuritis phrenitis gastritis peritonitis, cystitis hepatitis &c by which

we mean inflammation of the pleura & head
stomach & lungs always of an acute kind
and attended with severe pain. It is obvious
from that I have just said that this kind
of inflammation is mostly if not entirely
confined to the serous membranes of the
viscera. We may first notice some of the
Phenomena attending peritonitis. In acute
inflammation of the membranes of the brain
we discover in addition to the disturbance of the
general system as manifested by fever a ten-
dency to effusion of serum & to delirium. And
it is a curious fact that the membranes of the
head are more disposed to the effusion of serum when infla-
med whereas this tendency seems to be removed in some other
membranes as the pleura and external surface of the intestines
It is very common to see in post mortem examinations collecti-
ons of water in the ventricles of the brain. And it is
pretty well understood that hydrocephalus is the result
of this sort of inflammation that is of the lining mem-
brane

of the ventricles chiefly, this kind of inflammation however does come particularly under the notice of the surgeon I need not pursue it further at this time.

The second or suppurative kind of inflammation does not often occur in the head but sometimes it is to be met with. In this form of inflammation in the head we have little in our power as surgeons but nevertheless it is important that we have some knowledge of its characteristic marks. I have seen a remarkable case of this kind, which I think proper to relate. Some years ago, I had charge of the sick at the Baltimore Jail, a negro man was brought in who had been beaten over the head with a large club some said the stroke of a fence. A few days afterwards he was brought into the jail where the following record of the case was kept. Negro Butler received wounds of the head by a stroke with a fence rail, pale throats like and irregular, measured 16 inches from the crown to the head - next day

applied the trephine on the left parietal bone
Two small fractures of the bone were found under
the wound of the muscles through which blood
was found on lifting out the bone a coagulum of blood
was found & a dark spot on the dura Mater His
pulse became more frequent he said he was easier
The next day I had said he had convulsions in the
night & his ^{an} extremities cold pulse not perceptible
at the wrist cannot see at all & seems unconscious
of his situation, Blood 12 ounces upon which
the pulse rose considerably, Second day after
the operation has remained in a comatose state
the pulse quite imperceptible but throat & like - blood
20 ounces, found a quantity of grumous blood
weeping from under the skull just now after
bleeding, 4th day violent convulsions since
yesterday and was wholly insensible - complete
paralysis of the left side - pulse in the right com-
pletely full and frequent, in the left scarcely
perceptible skin cold, 5th day died this

morning. Upon examining the head I found
a collection of purulent matter covering the
whole left side of the cerebrum just under the
aracnoid membrane. The dura mater not
much inflamed.

This case illustrates in a striking manner
how membranous surfaces may take on
suppuration without lision of vessels.
No injury had been done the aracnoid membrane
~~or surfaces~~ since I have already mentioned that
the dura mater was not much affected.

I have in a former lecture noticed the fact
that John Hunter & Morgagni met cases in their
dissections in which there were a pretty good secretion
of pus without any abrasion or lision of vessels.
This is however extremely rare in cases of sero
membranous inflammation but more common
in the mucous membranes.
One of the most remarkable circumstances atten
ding sero membranous inflammation

to be met with in the intestinal tube
In this thin structure of three layers or coats
we have both a serous & a mucous surface
and although each surface is liable to 2
kinds of inflammation that is the suppu-
rative & ulcerative and the external coat to
the adhesives also still there is a well marked
tendency in both to certain modifications of
inflammation, Thus if inflamⁿ occurs
in the inner mucous surface we shall have
mucous stools and sometimes mucous purulent
discharges, On the other hand if the intestine
suffer violence by strangulation or otherwise the
external surface becomes inflamed and
lymph is thrown out by which the intestines
are sometimes made to grow & gather up to the
perineum which may happen in a few
hours. Nothing more curious present itself
in the animal body than that these two
only terminating surfaces of a

tube with their sides should differ so much
in function in health and in disease to take
the conditions so dissimilar. There is however almost
no condition of any organ that may not be
changed by disease, we have just seen that
serous membranes may take on suppurative
inflammation without lesion of vessels as in
the case of Negro Butler in which he & the whole
internal surface of the serous membrane
had secreted pus. And on the other hand we
sometimes see the mucous membrane of the intes-
tines secreting serum abundantly. This is not
an uncommon occurrence in cases of strangulated
Hernia as I have often seen, I have seen one case
more particularly remarkable which I shall
relate. A healthy man upwards of thirty
subject some years to hernia on the right side
while in the act of swinging violently fell
a portion of the intestines escaped from the
abdomen, severe pain severe pain in ^{the} midia

succeeded but today being present he made
an effort to conceal his situation, he came
down from the dining room complaining of an attack
of colic. His friends not aware of his true
situation made him drink some brandy and water.
The pain continued rapidly to increase and he
made an effort to get assistance - he had to be
rowed several miles in a boat to reach home. In
consequence of his being from home at the time
of the accident I did not see him until the
end of his illness, resection was made and
the taxis were faithfully used for an hour but so
rapidly did the pain & inflammation increase
that I became persuaded that any longer
delay would be fatal. Opening the peritoneal
sac I found about two feet of the intestine in
the scrotum distended as much as possible
with a watery fluid - The whole of the pro-
truded part resembled fresh blood pudding.
The further steps of the operation will be

noticed when we come to treat on Peritonitis.
This case is remarkable on account of the fact
that in the short space of seven hours previous
a serous effusion had taken place from a
mucous surface as to fill a very considerable
portion of the intestinal tube. In most
cases so soon as an intestine becomes inflamed
there is a pro exudation of lymph
or serum or both - when the lymph only is
given out it mostly becomes a connecting me-
dium between such parts as happen to
lie in contact - the vessels under such
circumstances seem to elongate & anastoma-
mosis & union take place - Sometimes to a
very considerable extent, I have seen in
cases of violence to the abdomen & hernia several
inches of the external surface of the bowels
grow together. I will now relate a case of this
form of inflammation which I think is worthy
to notice from its uncommon extent.

I consider this case so interesting that I shall
transcribe it from the minutes of the case.
Owing to the protraction of the case to the end
of nine months of extreme suffering under
the care of those who knew little about it
a very imperfect account of the case could
be obtained. Such information as could
be obtained all went to prove that it was
a case of inflammation of the viscera wrong
treated. After a spell of severe illness it
was observed that the abdomen was swelling
& this was supposed by his Physician
to be ascites; another physician supposed it
to be nephritis. The boy at that time did
not but digested his food improperly as was
evinced by an unnatural appearance of his
stool. His muscular power gradually
declined & soon disabled him from walk-
ing or standing diarrhoea came on &
continued violently till his death after

Some time the face resembled that of early
infancy—that found in the intestines post
mortem was a pulpy very yellow matter.
The case at the onset was attended with violent
fever for which no variants in any way
proportioned to the period of the disease were
used—Blood-letting & active purging, it
was certain had not been used. No particular
^{m m}account further than this could be obtained
except that the plan of treatment had most
generally been of a Stimulant kind. In
consequence of some one having persuaded his
mistress that the baby was bewitched she became
anxious to have the body examined and called
in my friend Dr. Townsend & then Physician
of the Dispensary for that purpose. The Doctor
requested my assistance in the dissection
but it is due to Dr. Townsend, to say he
had nothing to do with the treatment of
the case. The following appearances were

discovered by percussio that there was no water
in the abdomen and it was too unyielding for tym-
panity. The skin was divided along the whole
the whole course of the line *alba* and the knife
carried carefully through the tendinous
sheath *peritonaeum* just below the ensiform
cartilage, an attempt was now made to divide
the *peritonaeum* but this could not be effected
I now found that the tendon *peritonaeum*,
intestines &c were all firmly united. An
attempt was made to separate some part of the
colon from its attachments but it was found
that nothing like an intestine could be
clearly distinguished except about three inches
of the duodenum together with the pylorus
The intestinal passage (it was cut a time) wound
about through a great misshapen mass form-
ed of the mesentery of the coats of *laevula*
The mass resembling a great ball had a
shell like appearance. The liver was found

throughout its whole extent attached firmly to its
contiguous parts but in other respects its app
earance was healthy. The anatomist will figure
to himself what an intricate & unsightly mass
was presented where a complete agglutination
had taken place between the external muscles
peritoneum, intestines, omentum mesenteric &c
then rendered still more horrible by the enlarge
ment of all the glands. The whole so thickened as
to enlarge the abdomen to the size of a person
much distended with water as in a case of ascites
I have been led to believe that the following
train of disease and effects were operative in this
case. And as all the information I could obtain
of the case seems to form the following opinion
This boy had a violent attack of inflammation
of the bowels - this being improperly treated
by stimulants at a time that fire bloodletting
and other antiphlogistic measures were called
for or more intense and extended inflammation

action took place, This case affords a melancholy
instance of the bad effects of Stimulants
in inflammatory diseases. And it is
really matter of astonishment how the
little sufferer could have survived so long
nothing is more certain than that the
peristaltic motion of the bowels must have
been wholly suspended for several months
How the lacteals could have performed their
office is truly wonderful, The extremely
reduced state of the muscular power shows
however that nutrition was but lastingly effected
This case is extremely interesting on account of
its being so peculiarly illustrative of the
membranous inflammation, now the subject
of discussion. We see in this case all the abdomi-
nal viscera firmly united by adhesion inflam-
mation and a general invasion of the
smaller blood vessels throughout all the
surfaces covered by serous membranes all

they without the occurrence of plegmonary
inflammation. And moreover while the perous
surface was so extensively & acutely affected the
mucous surface or the lining membrane of
the intestines was but little disordered.

The sero-membranous inflammation is fortunately
much under control - And it is owing to the more
skillful treatment in modern times that we
prevent much of the mischief which would
otherwise attend acute inflammation of the
serous membranes. Under my own observation
I have seen dangerous & sometimes fatal conse-
quences follow neglected or wrong treated
sero-membranous inflammation.

Dropsy is less common in this country than
certain knowledge than it was 20 or 30 years
ago. Even then the physicians would use the
lancet ^{freely} in cases of pleurisy & of course
this form of sero-membranous inflammation
was correctly treated but in the cases of great

I have said that the sero-membraneous inflammation may partake of three varieties the suppurative adhesive & ulcerative of each of these it may be proper now to give an example We have an instance of union by sero-membraneous inflammation in the employment of means for the radical cure of hydrocele, With a view to the cure of hydrocele or a watery swelling of the scrotum we excite violent inflamⁿ of the lining membranes that is the inner surface of the tunica vaginalis. It sometimes happens that by exciting too much inflamⁿ, the parts instead of healing by that intended suppuration & slough so that a portion of the scrotum falls out. And when we attempt the cure of hydrocele by seton instead of sero-membraneous inflamⁿ of the adhesive kind we have the suppurative and the parts are

made adhesion by granulation. It is
a curious fact which falls in our way
here that hydrocele in boys is sometimes cured
without either kind of inflammation
The wounds of the intestines we sometimes
affect the restoration of divided parts by taking
advantage of the adhesive inflam.ⁿ If an
intestine be divided it speedily grows together
again if the parts are properly adjusted
But having a thin tube to act as that tube
having an inner mucous and an outer peritoneal
surface we cannot effect a reunion by simple
coaptation of the divided parts. But by
placing the injured parts so as to lay the cut
surface of both fragments together & retain
them for a few hours they will unite
This will be fully explained when we come
to our operative department. And also
the curious fact that in cases where we
sometimes succeed in saving life by making

an artificial agency in malification of the
body we can afterwards under the tutelage
timorous by availing ourselves of the adhe-
sive inflammation to unite the outer
surface of the two contiguous portions of
intestines & then open a communica-
tion between them of which I shall also
speak more fully in proper place.

The ulcerative inflammation of the serous membra-
nous, I believe, never occurs as an original disor-
der. Sometimes seen in extensive abscesses of the
pleura or peritoneum considerable ulcerations
I mean abscesses of the thorax or abdomen
I have seen a case of extensive abscess of the ab-
domen which had formed slowly attended
with great suffering the peritoneum was
thickened and appeared redish like
flesh of a ragged aspect covered with pus
I have seen the pleura costalis & pulmonalis
both similarly affected in a case of

extensive distention of the chest from a serous
collection. But it seems unnecessary to enter further into
the of serous membranous inflammation. I
shall have occasion from time to time to take up
the several peculiarities as they are associated with
certain surgical diseases.

It is in this form of inflammation, more par-
ticularly that the plan of bloodletting lately
adopted in France & partially in this country
has been so extensively & advantageously employed
while I make this statement I subscribe to say
that I think it has often been adopted to the
exclusion of general bleeding which would
have been more efficient. May I am con-
vinced that in some instances by adopting it
where general & free bleeding was called for
much injury has been the result but the abuse
or misapplication of a remedy does not lessen
its value in the hands of the man skillful
The danger here is principally that if used

an inflammation as a pleurisy is inflammation of any other serous membrane advanced unsupported by free depletion while we are trusting to local bleeding congestion may take place & our patient fall a victim to a febrile diathesis. We may under favorable circumstances expect much advantage from blistering in serous membranous inflammations, but here the skill consists in applying the remedy at the proper time that is to regulate their application as neither to apply them before inflammation is sufficiently abated nor withhold them so long as to endanger congestion. We frequently meet with this kind of inflammation in the peritoneum, membranes of the brain pleura - under judicious treatment few persons die of these affections but under wrong treatment or neglect they are often fatal

We sometimes see it seated in the pericardium
where it is attended with much danger
& often proves fatal. Mr J Hunter speaking
of this affection mentions the case of an infla-
mmation of the pericardium of an infant in
which he found the pericardium studded
over with an irregularly organized mass
composed of coagulable lymph an inch
thick.

It is an obvious fact that the serous membranes
run take in peritoneal inflammation this
together with several other phenomena show
most clearly that the exhalants or some
part of the capillary vessels in each
class of membranes differ in their
economy. Thus we see the pleura, membranes
of the head, intestines, serotum &c affected
for days & weeks without Inflammation
I yet as far as my observation goes the
exhalants of these membranes run

give out blood unless there be lesion of vessels
On the other hand the mucous membranes
readily give out red blood when inflam^d with
out lesion of vessels as I shall shew when
we come to speak of hematic inflammation
And it may not be amiss to observe in this
place that the mucous membranes give
out lympho serum & pus as well as blood
without lesion of vessels.

I have observed in the treatment of the sero
membranous inflammations that blisteri
ng is of more utility generally speaking
than in that of the mucous membranes
thus in pleurisy or other inflammations of the che
st peritonitis &c we derive more advanta
ge from blistering than we do in dysente
ry yet I do not mean to say that blisteri
ng may not sometimes be an important remedy
in the latter disease. It may also be rema
rked that opium will be found more

generally in mucos membranous than
in sero membranous. In dysentery & in
mild cases of enteritis which last I believe
indeed is mostly seated in the mucous
coat of the intestines opium may be given
earlier after supra duodenum than in cases
of pleuritis phrenitis &c.

* The advocates of the doctrine of a crisis medi-
catrix nature will see a provision in the ad-
hesive tendency which attends inflammation of the
serous membranes, by adhering when infla-
mmation causes an internal abscess the action
is confined to the surrounding walls, boundaries
is formed by which extensive collections
of matter may be confined till evacuated by
the lancet. But if we examine this subject
a little further we shall see adhesions of this
kind between the lungs the liver &c which
sometimes lead to much inconvenience
but more especially when this kind of action

occurs in the inner surface of the pericardium death is often the consequence. Any seeming support in this case is ^{action} than an *anima medica* to be accounted for without calling in the aid of any new action. It being the natural office of the capillary vessels to secrete and apply constantly in the phenomenon of renewal a plastic lymph & the application of that lymph ceasing owing to the healthy operations being interrupted that lymph will be poured out in an increased quantity through the exhalants into the cavity. It happens that instead of this plastic lymph by the agency of which alone can a reunion take place. A discharge of serum occurs more copious than the absorbents can take up we shall have dropsy.

The reading with which the serous surface of the intestines grow together is often a matter

of much interest to the Surgeon. I mean
of wounds considerable portions of the vessels
immediately are rounded & solidified so firmly
by a deposition of lymph that the contents
are often thereby prevented from escap-
ing. But of these particulars of vas-
cular affections connected with serous mem-
branes inflammation I shall treat more
fully as we progress. EDMS. The end

Erythema or Erysipelatous Inflamm^{ation}
This is my third order of phlogotica in loca in
flammation & the term Erythema is derived from
the Greek Eis egerolent
to the Latin *undulata* meaning redness
It would appear looking at the meaning
of this term that it is better suited to scarlet
fever, milky fever. I perhaps send this
but its application to erysipelas is as old
as the days of Hippocrates who used this term

That form of erysipelas which sometimes
occurs as a general disease in which the
eruption or inflammation of the skin is
the result of idopathic general fea, be-
lieve to another department. In my an-
gement I have pointed out three va-
rieties, Erythema dermides, Erythema cellu-
ris & Erythema adematoides. It is obvious
that the first name is derived from the fact
of erysipelas being sometimes confined to the
skin and terminates without any serious in-
jury to the true skin I mean prominent injury
now does it lead to sloughing of the cellular
membrane. This is much the most frequent
form of erysipelas. It frequently proceeds
from wounds & I think as Mr Hunter has un-
doubtedly most frequently in wounds of the head
The first evidence we have usually of an erysip-
elatois inflammation being about to supervene
upon a wound is a burning and itching

round the wound - this is either "Tendide"
with or soon succeeded by red blotches or a
broader extent of redness. This redness spreads
more or less rapidly. In most cases of wounds
of the head, which I have seen succeeded
by this inflammation it does not extend
below the root of the neck with perhaps a
little on the breast but this does not accord
with the observations of Mr Hunter who has
seen it extending over the whole body. The red-
ness is attended with or soon soon succeeded
by a more or less swelling of the face, sometimes
so considerable as to close up the eyelids. In
all cases there is more or less of a shivering &
thickening of the skin. The swelling is
sometimes attended with excoriation some-
times not in either case there succeeds more
or less desquamation, usually the margin
of Erysipelas is abrupt whereas that of
phlegmonous inflammation is termina-

ated so gradually as to render its termination
much more indistinct. This inflammation mostly
extends with great rapidity. When this dis-
ease proceeds from some internal cause, we
have usually as first symptoms all the more
remarkable symptoms of exanthematous fever
such as rigors, headache, lachrymæ, and often
great prostration & distress about the precordia.

Mr Hunter has remarked that erysipelas
inflammation is very peculiar, most inflam-
mations that are not of the true adheſive or
suppurative kind, are called so, although
probably they do not in the least belong to it
"This may arise more from the want of terms
than want of discrimination". It is quite
certain that erysipelatous inflammation is
peculiar but it is not easy to say in what
the peculiarity consists. Mr Jenner has that
Mr Hunter held the opinion, that too many
inflammatory affections were in his day

is confined to the erysipilaceous kind. But it is
not easy to see what other inflammations
could have been mistaken for this, except
typhoid and dysentery, whose existence depends
upon idiopathic & general fever. Carbuncle
however nearly resembles erysipelas than
any other kind of inflammation but
nevertheless no two diseases are more clearly
distinguished, by their characteristic
marks. Carbuncle is always circumscribed
and attended with considerable tumefaction
so far as the inflammation extends, whereas
every erysipelas, not only extends rapidly, but
while one part is recovering, the inflammation
is extending in other parts, in different
stages of advancement.

I have said that according to my observation
and erysipilaceous inflammation from wounds
of the head, seldom spreads below the head
extending extending up the head & neck.

face - we are told however by Mr Hunter
that he has often seen it begin around
a wound in the scalp, extending up
over the whole head & face, the eyelids being
very much swelled, the ears thickened &
it has extended to the neck & shoulder &
body, creeping along both arms terminati-
ng in the finger ends - that which attac-
ks the body often goes along the trunk to
the thighs: down the legs & terminates at
the ends of the toes: while this is going on
it is expeditiously cured behind and the
skin peels off the healed parts - He remarks
that when it spreads, thus extensively it
most usually mends

Mr Hunter says Erysipelas is commonly a
secondary inflammation by which I un-
derstand he means that when it succeeds
wounds, it is secondary to the inflam-
mation of such wounds. This may be

partially true but there are many exceptions
I will now relate a case, which will show
us that erysipelas does not always, succeed
inflammation of the skin & will show the
nature of such inflammations

A patient came into the Baltimore Hos-
pital who had a curious ulcer of the
head, which had existed nine years
his skull had been shattering shivered
by a blow with a heavy sail on board of
the ship Susquehanna at the time of the mem-
orable attack upon that vessel. He had
been much of his time in different hospitals
but at times with difficulty doing the duty
of a seaman in the navy he looked pale
and emaciated. Upon examination, I found
an extensive depression of the frontal part
of the left parietal bone & a pretty extensive
I need not stop to notice all the particulars of
the case suffice it to say I removed a portion of the

carious bone, by means of the trephine, the patient
but the operation with though a second one
I was put to bed in good condition & spirits
When I visited him the next day an erysi-
pelas redness had run over the greater part
of the scalp, it extended rapidly, attended
with severe smarting, burning & itching
soon involved the whole scalp face & neck
There was considerable swelling of the face & eye-
lids and a puffy shining appearance of
the skin of the face, while the scalp was im-
mense - the whole inflammation was accom-
panied by excruciating pain which local symp-
toms was added considerable fever & slight
delirium at night, for a night or two
He was treated on the mild antiphlogis-
tic plan & the affected parts kept cool
by the frequent application of cold water
Some practitioners object to the use of flour
to this affection if it is not rendered

unsuitable by the use of it. If I believe
more can be drawn, the bursting of these
their fluid forming a paste with the flour
might have an injurious effect, but during
the advance of inflammation or whenever
the case is just, ^{the} objection the flour is
not only ind objectionable but a very useful
remedy, at all times, very grateful to the
patient.

My own experience accords with that of
Mr Hunter in the fact, that Erysipelatous
inflammation, most frequently succeeds
secondary of the head and I think and I
think that I have observed that abscesses
of the head are more likely to be succeeded
by this kind of inflammation than by
Purulent where the erysipelatous inflamm-
ation arises as a secondary inflam-
ation the suppurative which succeeds
becomes stationary, the part affected

becomes dry and tight the edges of the
wound become macerated and tumid
in short the wound itself seems to take on
the Erysipelatous action. From the good
effects which we see in gangrene resulting
from the application of blisters, & the benefi-
cial effects of this remedy in ordinary
erysipelas there is good reason for belie-
ving that blisters would prove a beneficial
a valuable remedy, in wounds showing a
disposition to give rise to Erysipelatous infl-
ammation. For this purpose we should apply
the common vesicative plaster, over
the wound itself, & take in & considera-
ble space of the surrounding skin.
We sometimes meet with the cause of burn'd Erysipe-
las of a chronic kind, most commonly in the
legs of men advanced in life, this form of the
disease is known by the name of the *trochanter*, it
is a local affection, but liable to become

exaspirated from time to time, as the system
may happen to be out of order or from slight
injury of the part, which is at all times, more or less
under the influence of the inflammatory force
as manifested by rigors, flushes of heat, headache
&c &c, sometimes even in continuous sore days
with swelling and severe pain of the leg, & in this
form of the disease I have long been in the habit
of applying blisters, in immoderate cases
but more commonly I trust it is pretty much to
a liniment of Sp. turpentine I treat it as a local
remedy.

Let us now endeavor to make out some of the symptoms
or circumstances by which erysipelas inflammation
is to be distinguished from all others.

1st It is almost always a disease of the skin, but penetrates the inter-
nal demand structures as well as the external.

2^d The disease which is of a deeper red, terminates much more rapidly
than other inflammations, differing much from phleg-
monous inflammation of the skin in this respect.

3 While one part of it may be receding, from under
its influence, other parts are taking on the same
morbid action.

4 It never suppurates kindly, but if it runs
into the cellular membrane, disorganate
I sometimes very extensive sloughing
takes place.

5 The unusual redness attendant on erysip-
las having succeeded a wound is, in some
cases, suddenly succeeded by redness, which
having occurred in any part runs through
the whole producing alarming tumefaction
and pain & a dropsical effusion to such
extent, that if a slight incision be made large
quantities of watery fluids will be discharged.
But after all these are certain peculiarities
attendant upon Erysipelas which are only to be
learnt at the bedside: The student who men-
knows it, by actual observation, will readily recog-
nize it afterwards, under all circumstances by

a little patient attention to each ear as it comes
before him.

In some of the more violent cases of erysipelas the
febrile symptoms continue with considerable violence
for three days, before the erythema takes place
there are lassitude, nausea, vomiting, rigors, head
ache attended with a diminution of the secreti-
ons, generally violent delirium sometimes atten-
ded by the delirium which is usually experienced. Soon
as the erythema shall have been fully established
does not occur in these more violent cases - on
the contrary the symptoms continue with little
or no abatement till about the eleventh day
of the fever at this period something like a
crisis happens, attended with profuse perspi-
ration & pretty copious discharges of urine
In these more violent cases in this country, in
most habits, it may venture to deplete freely
by all the usual means, not forgetting haemo-
rrhage that as this disease will to a certain

not ruin its cause, we must not deplete
too freely, during the first of the disease
by overdoing our business in this way we
may thereby prostrate the system, and dispo-
se the habit to obstinate, extensive and dangerous
haughting of the cellular membrane. Not-
withstanding the fact that erysipelas
Inflammation is most common & most dan-
gerous and obstinate in persons of lax habits
still it has been correctly remarked that no
apparent soundness of constitution or condition
of habits can exempt from the disease
There has been much diversity of opinion on
the subject of the local treatment of erysipelas
Most authors of recent date, recommend the
use of blisters some applying them directly
on the part affected, some a direct stimulant
washes, as spirits and water, some cold
washes of lead water &c. others, again, con-
demn all these, & also the use of flour or other

dry powder, of late the Milder mercurial intm-
ents has been a favorite remedy, I was intro-
duced into practice by Dr. Little of Pennsylvania
Mr. Breckin Edwards that the benefit arising from
the use of this article was attributed all to the fact
that a simple ointment and found it to answer
equally well; some of the American practitioners
who have tested this practice, say it is not
less efficacious than the Udd ointment. I have
seen most of the above remedies used I am confi-
dent with manifest advantage when the habit is
good and the skin not deeply seated, I have
never doubt the cooling washes answer a very good
purpose and are perfectly safe. Whereas, if we used
them freely in broken habits, and in the
grades of this disease, much mischief would no
doubt arise from the remedy. I have myself seen
very happy effects from the use of Lipp's Lard and
when the habit is good, I believe may pretty
generally trust to it as an only local remedy.

In the still milder cases, with moderate tumefaction, I have always seen cool flour attended with the best effect. Much has been said in favour of bark as a remedy in this disease but in the rarity now under consideration it can seldom be useful, may it seldom admit of it. Sometimes the disease becoming a little protracted, the sulphuric acid may be given but usually purging followed up by neutral salts in a patient does, with mild ointments, are the principal remedies, to which may be added mild acidulated drinks.

It has been correctly said that erysipelas is seldom or never attended with the adheſive condition of inflammation and it is in this respect that we observe the most striking differences between erysipelations and other inflammations. In the dermoid erysipelas, we have no separation except the slight attempt at it which we see in the vesications, which sometimes attend it.

become filled eventually with a portion of purulent matter. But the erysipelas inflammation sometimes extends in the cellular membrane, becomes suppurative and this however is always different from common suppurative inflammation being rather a sloughing condition and strongly resembling carbuncular inflammation. This cellular or sloughing state of erysipelas is sometimes a very distressing & intractable disease and only and only to be amenable by more extensive means - It often becomes necessary to make extensive scarifications or rather incisions through the skin to let out the matter & to apply suitable stimulant applications with a view of rousing the debilitated capillary vessels. Erysipelas cellularis might properly enough be termed Phlegmonous erysipelas.

Mr. Cooper has said when erysipelas falls into this unformable state the surgeon finds air matter and sloughing all blended together

under the skin, on handling the part a strange
feel is communicated, neither like that of fluctu-
ation nor that of crepitation. The discharge also
becomes peculiarly offensive. I once heard Dr. P. M.
express as his confirmed opinion that the proxi-
mate cause of erysipelas was a dangerous condition
of the subcutaneous cellular membrane.

Mr. Hunter held the opinion that erysipelatos
inflammation attended exanthematic diseases
even the small pox. That this kind of inflamma-
tion frequently attends some of the exanthemata. I
have no doubt, but the small pox is so obviously a
disease of the Phlegmonous kind that we
cannot admit any such thing as an erysip-
elatos inflammation in this disease. The other
miliary fevers & perhaps other eruptive diseases soon
assume this kind of inflammatory action.

Mr. Cooper has likewise said that erysipelas is most
likely to attend wounds in cold weather, not men-
tioning in this respect tetanus. Most of the cases

of tetanus which I have seen succeeding surgical wounds
and in cold weather and apparently the result of taking
of cold. Whether erysipelas is most common in cold weather
her erysipelas is most common in cold weather in this
country I am not prepared to say.

It is due to Mr. Hunter to say, that he was acquainted
with the lymphatic erysipelatous inflammation
or erythema edematosum. This variety of the disease
is like the sloughing erysipelas preceded mostly by an
eruption on the skin. In this one respect resembling
what we see in the more common inflammatory action
in which we see the adhesion existing as a part of the sup-
purative inflammation.

With the view of illustrating edematous inflammation
I will briefly relate a case. A female patient aged about
fifty of a scrophulous habit, and many of the tubercu-
lous glands enlarged in that state, was afflicted
with swellings of the mammae. Under all these cir-
cumstances I thought proper to operate for the removal
of the breast. The patient died July 8 days the

aspect of the wound was healthy, there was no pain
in short, the patient was doing well, until she
was suddenly seized with chill, & pain, together
with some pain of the arm of the affected side; to
which speedily to which speedily succeeded
stitches & considerable swelling of the whole arm
down to the hands and fingers, there was also a
great heat in the arm. The usual mild antiphlogis-
tic measures employed, the arm cooled appar-
ently with good effect with cool flannel, the swelling
gradually passed away, without intervention
disquamation, the flannel soon lost its effect and
owing to the great heat in the part it became
necessary to use cool lead water, this had a very decid-
ed influence for some time; very considerable effusion
took place; but still the deep seated inflammation the
swelling increased attended with decided abatement of
pain, very considerable effusion took place, so that it
became necessary to scarify the back of the hand, from this
several quarts of water were discharged in the course of

a few weeks. This inflammation seemed to extend upwards,
and assume the liery of pneumonia, of which the patient
died two months after the operation.

Blisters were also used in the course of the treatment.
In this form of erysipelas I have sometimes seen
good effects from smoking the affected part with
the weed called life everlasting, also with Juniper
berries and other mild aromatic substances
applied in form of smoke. But contrary to what
is usually said: In the case before us the wound of the
chest instead of taking on the erysipelatous appear-
ance went on to heal kindly, and was healed in
several weeks before the death, but it healed more
slowly than I have usually seen in cases reasonably
good, that is it did not heal altogether by the
first intention.

EDMUND. The End

Alexander Stewart Decr 4th 1829

Wounds of the Abdomen Decr 19th 1829

It has been very correctly said that every wound is a disaster
and will present peculiarities according to the part affected
and of the most remarkable is the circumstances of the
Peritoneum being being very ready to take on a peculiar
kind of inflammation, the wound cannot be wounded
unless that coat is injured first. The opinion has been
that wounds of the peritoneum were fatal or mortal
and a great variance of opinion about wounds of this organ
my opinion is that wounds of it are more mortal
than other parts that are independent of vessels or
circulating organs, but there is a possibility of saving
the patient and therefore ought not to hesitate to lay it
open, many suppose particularly that it is more
dangerous because the organ is more ready to run
into gangrene but it is evident, as it is certain
that death frequently takes place before gangrene
can possibly, and it is evident from medical some
attributed danger in this case to the rushing in of air
but within there is no cavity and the intestines push them

lies out? The intestines should be returned even if they
are cold, the cause of wounds being more fatal in this
than in other parts, & likewise to the peculiar organiza-
tion of the parts, wounds of the Spleen against danger
as the stomach. Liver Kidneys Gall bladder, Spleen
& the viscera in the pelvis. There is also danger of some of
the Arteries and veins being wounded so as to interrupt
the flow of the blood the patient apt to die from hemorrhage
in gunshot wounds. Suffocation is apt to occur if a ball
should pass through an intestine recovery is not possible
unless we can bring it to the external wound and stitch
it - It is unnecessary to stitch an intestine after two or three hours
after the accident, as inflammation taking place
Punctured wounds in these organs much more dangerous
than incised inflammation is greater in wounds of the
abdomen hemorrhage is first to be attended to, copious
bleeding unsafe in hemorrhage and perfectly quiet.

A Lecture of more than ordinary
importance on the Disease of the Spine.
Disease of the Spine is a subject of great importance &
interest in its consequences the interest of the poor & rich
And it becomes the more important from the considera-
tion that it is a disease likely to become more & more
prevalent among us, in proportion as its principal
causes shall be extended.

The increase of sedentary employments
of the poor, with more scanty diet, thin clothing &
and things of a like kind which must be in direct
proportion to the condensation of our population
and the multiplication of manufactories will tend
to multiply this disease among the poor. The in-
ervation of the human body which will arise from the
sedentary mode of life & the luxuries of the rich
will tend strongly to extend this disease. The de-
baucheries of the male & the debility of consti-
tution of the female arising from the total avoid-
-ance of any thing like regular exercise are but

a part of the predisposing. The over-nursing of children by putting them into the hands of servants by which they are prevented from using their own limbs, improper indulgence allowed them in diet &c. will with increasing rapidity multiply the victims of this disease. It will follow as a conclusion from the above positions that the Majority of cases of disease of the Spine are founded upon a scrofulous diathesis, or what may perhaps more properly be termed debility, somewhat morbid in its Character.

Mr. Pott was the first who investigated this disease in judicious & Scientific Manner and it follows pretty much as a matter of course that he improved ^{the} plan of treatment. Objections have been made to the Methodus Mendenall of Pott by Mr Baynton & Dr Armstrong. The former of these gentlemen trusted almost entirely to perfect rest the latter seems disposed to trust pretty much to nature and time.

This is not the proper place however to speak of the
treatment I shall therefore proceed to call your atten-
tion to the causes and signs of the disease.

I believe a great majority of writers upon this
disease consider it of seropidus origin. Mr Port
and his editor W. Earle who had opportunities have
been ample attested to the disease to this cause.

Boyer supposes it to arise often from excessive
masturbation. It is notable that this is true in France
where it is said this vice is especially common.

It seems probable however however that this vice
prevails both in Britain and in the United States
may doubtless lay the foundation of this disease
I have seen cases where there were the most cogent
reasons for attributing a disease of this kind to the
cause just named. Patients will seldom acknow-
ledge it as a cause. The circumstances however
that a very great majority of cases of this disease
are met with in children & boys and girls of a
tender age in Britain and in this country

leadz directly to the conclusion that anarism is
not ~~its~~ most frequent cause. Bayco says it may
arise also from scrofula, rheumatism. he mentions
one case of Syphilis. But I believe nothing is better
established as a pathological fact than that syphilis
is not often the cause of this disease. And Hunter here
says he saw the rectrix disease from this.

Mr Pettu he had seen much of this disease remarked
in his second publication that it is not very common
in adults and that he never saw it take place in
a person above the age of 40. but in his first Edition
he says all ages and sexes are equally liable. This
disease sometimes arising from accidental injuries
done to the spine. There are however of a slight
kind as a blow upon the part or a petty runy sprain
When the accident is so violent as to produce
fracture or partial dislocation this disease
never follows nor does it supervene upon a loose
sprain unless there be a scrofulous diathesis
present. Fractures of the spine are mostly fatal

and the few recs of a miserable existence
which such patients sometimes linger out and
attended with symptoms more decidedly fearful
than those attending the disease in question
There is not necessarily any connection between
the formation of an abscess and dissection of the
vertebral bones, but when the disease is rather
superficial and involving in some degree the
ligamentous structures, abscess may supervene. These
abscesses are of the kind which the French Surgeons
call cold abscess that is an abscess forming slowly
with but little pain compared to that of the common
phlegmonous abscess and the contents of which
are a thin watery colored fluid in which are floating
many white flocculi; This abscess in the loins
supervening upon the spinal disease gives rise
sometimes to what has been termed abscess by
congestion in the groin which is an abscess
whose contents are secreted in a distant part
descending down the muscles lodged in the groin

or help.

I have doubt ~~not~~ ^{less} ~~never~~ ^{upon} the subject of
abscess until I make them the subject of a discussion.
But it seems proper to mention here that I am of the
opinion that lumbar abscess is sometimes the
consequence of the scirrhous disease of the bones of
the spine. I said that that kind of inflammation
peculiar to the back, when seated so
what superficially whether under the cutaneous
integuments or near the inner muscles connected
with the spine, will now and then run into suppuration
than when the disease is seated more deeply. And
Pott tells us that he was led to try issues from the
circumstances that an abscess relieved a case. I have
found that if the disease is deep seated & confined
altogether to the corpus vertebrae and the intervertebral
space that abscess will not be so likely to
follow.

These reflections lead me to believe that there are
which are accompanied with abscess and often the

consequences of an injury. The more genuine peripneumonia of the spine being more deeply seated. This opinion derives support from the circumstances that few cases of this disease when constitutional, are followed by abscess. The disease truly does not often arise from accidental injuries done to the spine but more frequently starts upon the patient slowly and insidiously. This disease is as delusive in its early stage as in consumption of the lungs and it is probably in some degree owing to this circumstance that the disease has been so long overlooked. I am supported in my own opinion by the best authority in declaring that the psoas muscle is affected mostly before there can be found any traces of curvature, caries or deformity. There are many promontory symptoms that they are slight and the position is confirmed by careful inquiry that general disturbance of health preceded the more prominent characteristics of the disease.

The usual symptoms which precede the development of deformity a paralysis and tightness about the stomach, anæmia, indigestion, disturbed sleep & dry cough, hectic flushes, emaciation and perhaps other symptoms

All these symptoms sometimes exist even from the beginning and are long accompanied with some anæmia and infirmity in walking. In fact deformity occurs, and indeed cures are sometimes met with, when the disease exists in all its malignant form and destroys the patient without producing any observable deformity. Then cures are often developed by dissection. It has been said that the distortion is sometimes inward, that is the intervertebral structures being first affected near the internal surface of the spine and the muscles, and the tendons together with the spinous processes being preserved the affected bones are made to project inward. The pathological position is better established by x-ray as any other pathological position so that the curvature is not the same

but and of the consequences of this disease
and it is equally well established that the
diminution of the nervous power presides in
many cases the deformity.

My own experience so far as it goes is favorable
to the opinion that there is much greater frequency
of disease of the dorsal vertebrae than in the other
parts of the spine.

When the cervical vertebrae are affected and a little
the arms and often found paralytic.

It is obvious much still unexplained as the part
of the surgeon will be necessary to distinguish
the disease in its incipient stage than when
it is more fully developed. But cannot tell me
with when the signs may be observed till the disease
has advanced to its last stage. There may be
deformity and the pain about the spine. Stomach
it may be attributed to dyspepsia. The diminu-
tion of nervous power may be attributed to
disease of the brain.

In short it requires the most guarded and vigilant
attention to symptoms as they are developed in success
in order to enable us to do that ~~study~~ justice to our
patients which humanity and the most sacred
obligations demand of us. Let the symptoms
be carefully studied and let their characteristic
symptoms make a deep impression on your mind.
In childhood you cannot expect to have the primary
any symptoms distinctly marked, if you therefore
find a patient perspiring, debilitated with hectic
flushing, a dry hard cough, rather laboured respiration
and indigestion, do not too long tarry away
with the idea of querris or trivial complaints but
carefully watch the movements of the arms and legs
examine the spine of the child. Let it be examined by
putting firm pressure. If you find a spot peculiar
by touch as will often be the case you may suspect
the disease is there. If you find that you find
the child awkward in his legs and a little stiff
and fall in a greater degree than he has

has been accustomed to do, or if much
longer in learning to walk your suspi-
cions may be considered as confirmed.
In persons sufficiently advanced in years to answer
your questions correctly and you find the purs-
miting signs which I have already mentioned
you ought to examine the spine with one hand
as above directed. Any swelling confined to one
spot, any distortion in any part of the spine which
you ascertain to be no natural distortion should
lead you strongly to suspect. If to these are added
the symptoms which I am about to enumerate
there can be no room for doubt.

Now can there be any room to doubt provided the fol-
lowing symptoms are present that the disease exists
although there may be no distortion visible, no ten-
derness discoverable on pressure. The symptoms then
which are most strongly characteristic of
the disease are those which have long since been
pointed out by Mr Pett. The patient first

noticing a weakness in the back bone and feels a
dull heavy pain, great lassitude and inability to
much exercise - a sense of coldness in the thighs and
a diminished sensibility - the limbs become convulsed
the head or legs - involuntary twitchings at night
walking is somewhat impaired and the arms inopera-
tive. The power of either retaining or discharging
the urine and feces is lost - in males the penis is
incapable of erection - respiration is somewhat affected
The muscles become rigid and the joints of the lower
limbs bend with difficulty, the legs remain straight
and when bent spasmodic movements occur - the
feet point downwards.

Let me repeat that this is a disease which will call
on your talents with peculiar force both on account
of the great difficulty attending the discerning
of the premonitory signs and of the great importa-
nce which the disease holds in regard to
its frequency, its obstinacy and the deformity
which is almost certain to follow its course.

Let me advise with all the solemnity so urgent a
matter demands of us that you learn to smother this
enemy in the advance. For it is here only that
we can contend with an enemy so cruel, so desperate.
Let him collect in all the majesty of his strength
and you can run down a rioting but at much
cost to yourself & patient. But let me remind you
that however desirable it may be to discover this
disease in its forming state you will often have the
unpleasant task of meeting the disease arrayed
in all its strength and when you can only hope to
subdue it by a long and faithful course of treatment
and after all your vigilance and the careful applica-
tions of the resources of our art, you can only ^{save} rescue
your patient from his sufferings & leave him deformed.

I deem it a matter of the first consideration to
point out so far as practicable the signs by
which this disease may be known & particularly
if the spine may have suffered any material
alteration. I will therefore repeat the signs which

have been printed out by Mr. Pott with such comments upon
them as may suggest themselves in a brief repetition.

It is said that weakly children are mostly liable to this
disease when it attacks a child that is old enough
to have walked properly, its awkward and imperfect man-
ner of using legs is the circumstance which first ex-
cites attention and the incapacity of using them at all
which, very soon follows, fixes that attention and ana-
lyzing the mind & upon these observations I would wish
to remark that although I am fully persuaded
that although the primary symptoms which
have been mentioned by Mr. Pott do exist in infants
who are affected with this disease still I am bound
to declare that according to my experience the signs
are generally too equivocal for us to found an indica-
tion of cure upon them till there is some deformity
And when that deformity is in the dorsal vertebra,
such children cannot use their legs with considerable
accuracy & effect. But there is much causation
in running the fact that there is often considerable

all deformity from disease in the dorsal bones
which is susceptible of cure provided the case has
not been neglected after the deformity has been
discovered. And I am well convinced that in
many of these cases there is deformity before there
is any caries of the bones—the deformity being
dependent upon a relaxed state of the ligaments
and perhaps of the muscles of the part, Caries of
the bones & of the intervertebral substance I imagine
only occurs in infants after the disease has long con-
tinued. This is not generally the case perhaps in the adult
America much I may be inclined to think that the
deformity in the general will be the only sign of the
disease in which we can ground a plan of
new treatment in infants still I am willing to admit
that it may be for want of more prompt
attention to the precursory signs. I will there-
fore call your attention to these signs again & I can only
advise you to make yourselves intimately acquainted
with them & never doubt but you may be able
to do so your friends

To describe this disease but in its deforming stage
I thus saw some little innocent from the ravages of
the disease, with compensate the man of benevolence
and human feelings for all his pain.

In children who have not yet walked in addition
on to the circumstance of the tardiness and awkwardness
in walking there will often be found
symptoms of general debility & emaciation, dry
cough, hectic flushes, irregular bowels and other
symptoms of general debility & emaciation
dry cough which are too often, mistaken for
signs of other diseases. When you discover such
a train of circumstances, examine the spine
feel often each vertebra singly and in their
relation to one another carefully lest a slight
deformity may escape your notice. In children
more advanced & who have been walking you will
find in addition to the symptoms above
mentioned debility, hectic fever, hectic cough
& that they become extremely awkward in

in walking, apt to have the legs cross each other
by which they often fall on hard ground or a smooth
floor. The only disease which is likely to be
mistaken for a affection of the spine is Rachitis.
Children, not being subject to palsy except from great
violence done the spine, there is no danger of our
mistaking in them palsy of the lower extremities
for the disease in question. And even fracture of
the spine will not produce the spine disease
in any other than habits predisposed to that
disease. If rachitis I would say nothing in diagnosis.
Adults or intelligent children are generally sensible
of the following premonitory symptoms.
(There is first a sense of weakness in the back
accompanied with a heavy dull pain - a disability
which subjects the patient to great fatigue
on using moderate exercise. These symptoms are
soon followed by a sense of coldness in the legs
and an easy sensible diminution of their sensibility.
Then succeeds twitching and involuntary

movement or slight convulsions of the legs these
last symptoms are particularly troublesome at
night. The power of locomotion is soon impaired
and gradually lost. The power of retaining
the stools or urine is also soon impaired and gradually
lost. There is during all this time some interruption
of respiration and a constant distressing tight-
ness about the stomach.

You may distinguish the want of nervous
energy in this disease from common palsy par-
ticularly succeeding a fracture of the spine by remem-
bering that in true palsy the muscles are soft
and flaccidly unresisting and incapable of being
put into even a tonic state. The limb may be put
into almost any position or posture: if it be
lifted up and then let go, it falls down & it is
not in the power of the patient to prevent or re-
tard its fall: the joints are perfectly and easily
moved in any direction: if the affection be
in the lower limbs, neither hips: if the affection

be in the same manner. Then, we can't say that any
degree of rigidity or stiffness, but permit the limb
to turn about in any manner.

Now there is a most marked and striking difference
for in the disease of the spine you have already
been told that you will find the joints remarkably
stiff, that after pointing downwards if you
bend the knee to a right angle upon the thigh
the leg will move with a painful jerk to the buttocks.

You will sometimes find these last symptoms
the only ones discovered in adults. I have seen a case
in which the loss of power of the sphincter muscles
of locomotion, with irregular convulsions & the
spasmodic and rigid state of the muscles were
the only symptoms present. & yet this case was
most decidedly a disease of the spine as the event
showed. There was no deformity, no swelling
upon inspection. I feel some grounds in having
seen at an early period in its true light this
case although much disguised,

By a careful investigation of the signs presented you
will always be enabled to distinguish this disease
from palsy, though you might possibly confound it
with lameness. Lameness is never attended with
palsy, the pains are more apt to remit & you are
to palliative treatment.

December 29th 1829

Fracture of the humerus, you must be very careful to keep
the arm perfectly steady and quiet, nature will then
pour out a plastic lymph into which vessels shoot out
and begin to secrete osseous matter, the part becomes
very vascular and you will see how necessary it is to keep
it quiet that the process may go on regularly, any distur-
bance must necessarily retard the cure. This process
of organization does not commence until the Inflam-
mation subsides, we must therefore induce this. Keep
the system in a healthy state and leave the rest to nature
when a limb is affected it unites sometimes much
faster than it would do in the first place owing to the
inflammation and vascularity of the part. There is some danger

of artificial joints in the Humerus than in almost
any other part. Fractures of the condyles. Application
of the Apparatus used by Dr. Physick with some
essential improvements. The ulna runs up the humerus
lateral process must therefore be applied & bring the
condyles together & keep the ulna in its proper position.
The arm is secured & an angular splint applied
over each condyle secured firmly by a roller passed
over the fingers, the arm being first wrapped by the roller
to keep the parts firm & steady. The splints extend from the
shoulder to the wrist. A splint is then applied to the
sides running from the shoulder to the fingers
and may be secured by the same roller as a bandage.
Thus keep the arm perfectly steady and secure.
The same apparatus must be employed whether
there is one or both condyles fractured the splints
must always be long as above described.
If it should so be that the parts do not lie in contact
in the flexed position it may be necessary to support
in a straight position, you should however require

a judgement and place it in such position as will
answer best. In practice of the decerned piece it must
generally be disposed straight in this position in-
according spirit should be applied to the inner side
of the arm, it should be long reaching from the axilla
to the finger ends, when the decerned piece is broken
off, it is drawn up by the triceps muscle and of course
further separated, if the arm is flexed. A splint
described at the end must be laid on the back of the arm
along the fractured piece and the roller applied round
in the form of the figure 8. In fat subjects it is necessary
to take care not to mistake a fracture of the coronoid
process or end of the condyles for that of the decerned
They may be distinguished by the whole bone being
drawn up on the humerus, and cannot be in most
cases so easily flexed until it is extended. The arm
must not be kept too long in a straight position for
shoulder ankylosis take place your patients arm
should remain as long as possible. Therefore when there
is reason to fear ankylosis the arm should be put

in a flexed position.

December 30th 1829.

In comminuted Fractures of the humerus it often becomes necessary to saw off a portion of the bone, then push the elbow up and until the parts come in contact and secure them there, Ankylosis is not likely to occur in the shoulder joint unless the glenoid cavity & even the head of the bone has been destroyed and yet the arm preserved. In these cases the arm must be brought down to the side and a wedge placed under the arm in the axilla.

Fracture of the fore arm. Now whether one or both bones are broken lateral pressure must be applied for they have a tendency in consequence of the action of the muscles to approximate each other. A graduated compress must be laid between the bones on which the splints are fixed which must be so broad as to prevent the bandage from making any lateral pressure. The union displacement and consequent deformity will be the result. The splints must

only extends from the elbow to the end of the fingers
the arm semi flexed and supported by a string
Dislocation of the joint and fracture of the lower
end of the radius must be treated in the graduated
compresses and lateral pressure on the olecranon
Fracture of the neck of the scapula extending down
towards the glenoid cavity. Sometimes the fracture may
be behind the coracoid process. In both cases the arm
sinks and assumes luxation but if returned place in
a good position the head of the bone falls lower than usual
by raising it upwards may be perceived which may
lead us in our dissection. The coracoid process
alone may be broken off 31st

The union of the clavicle and Scapula is mostly by ligament
owing perhaps to the impracticability of keeping them in
immediate contact. Fractures of the spine not very
frequent but I have seen almost every variety
Fracture of the cervical scapula in this case the arm
falls forward and downward but not downward. Fracture
of the acromion process is readily discovered and is

readily replace.

Fracture of the spine of the scapula, requires that the parts should be bind down and kept steady and laid on water till the wound is healed. A transverse fracture across the base of the scapula. Bandages with rollers and splints should be used to keep it firm and steady.

The fracture of the humerus. The arm must be supported so as to bring the parts in contact by a short connective to cushion going round under the axilla and over the shoulder of the wounded arm and then carried around the other, the leather sling with the puff being supported the arm.

Fracture of the clavicle, this most frequently occurs near the acromion, but occurs at other parts, pieces of bone may be driven down into the subclavian artery and vein the shoulder falls downwards and inwards and must therefore apply our bandage so as to bring it upwards backwards and outwards. A large cushion must be placed under the arm & under is the

Next a line of strips drawn over the other shoulder,

January 2nd 1830

In hæmorrhoid fractures of the scapula on part will be drawn a little downwards by the action of the serratus magnus anticus but the upper portion is little if any elevated by the levator scapulae and Rhomboides, they having the whole weight of the arm to counteract them. A bandage & wedge must be applied so as to keep the lower portion sufficiently raised and keep the parts firm. In fracture of the clavicle place a wedge like cushion under the arm with its large part upwards which is to be secured by passing a bandage around the body and thence over the opposite shoulder after which the arm must be bandaged to the body and by another drawn up and supported over the sound shoulder an ordinary sling may be sufficient to support the arm. A compress wet with vinegar & water should be applied over the injured part. A belt or buckles around the body to secure the wedge & secured by straps over the shoulder will be better than an ordinary bandage. The above

must be brought outwards & forwards in order to elevate
the shoulder, which must be secured.

Fractures of the under jaw must be secured by a
compress secured by a roller passing around the
upper part of the neck then brought forward
across the forehead and then around the jaw down
the top of the head which serves to keep the jaw steady
and firm. a slit in the roller to let the point of the chain
pass through will be found useful in round shins
to keep the roller in its place. The jaw is most likely to be
broken anterior to the angle but occasionally posterior
the process may also be fractured and must be treated
as the other only laying the compress on the
fracture. Leather not well tanned formed to the
jaw and secured around the head makes an
excellent splint keeps the jaw firm and prevents
the formation of an artificial joint.

January 2th 1830

Separation of the clavicle from the sternum in which
the bone escapes anteriorly. Therefore if you draw

the shoulder upwards, outwards & backwards, you only increase the injury. The shoulder must be brought upwards & forwards, push up the clavicle with your thumb & secure it by elevating the shoulder & apply your roller or strap anteriorly drawing them close together in front a firm compress must be applied over the clavicle & secured by a figure of 8 bandage over the throat extending round the shoulders, after which secure the whole arm in a sling. A case is given by Sir A Cooper of this bone, in which it was displaced posteriorly. In both cases the capsular ligament must be injured. Fractures of bones of the nose. In this case a round instrument must be passed up the nostrils and force them out into their place, restore the arch unless there is much comminution. There will be no other difficulty. Sometimes it may be necessary to keep a piece of sponge or lint into the nostrils, if pieces are entirely loose you must pick them out. Fracture of the ribs, When there is no species of bone

drawn in, a bandage only is necessary of 5 or 6
inches in breadth, covering the whole Thorax or
abdomen as the case may be. If pieces are drawn in
and irritate any of the parts within, they must be
taken out

Inactions of the spine a vertebra. These seldom occur
perhaps never, without comminution by falls &c
They are mostly fatal, the trussine can seldom do any
because the injury is too great, therefore we should
never attempt it in a recent case

January 6th 1830 Dislocation of the
Luxation of the shoulder joint. This may occur in 3 ways
to wit, backwards towards the os of the scapula in this
case the arm must be flexed and drawn forward on
the Thorax receiving the head in the elbow. This is
not frequent, the bandage for fixing the scapula
first tie a handkerchief around the arm near
the shoulder, then tie the two corners of a sheet
to the handkerchief one on each side the arm.
This serves to keep the scapula steady and secure

for a counter extension. A roller must then be put
and put around the arm down to the elbow over which
you then at once in other articles in the said as not
near the elbow which serves for your extending piece. The
arm must be drawn downwards & forwards. The surgeon
applying his knee close in the axilla making it as
fulcrum, by which he has a great power, he must direct
it by his hands. if the hand stretching pulls over the
acromion process it is too soon. if it does not come near
ly to it it is too tight, and must be altered.

In Luxations of the shoulder the best place in the axilla
is among the best modes of reducing them. the patient
laying on his back. the hum must be placed as close
in the axilla as possible, making it a lever at the same
time fixing the scapula: then drawing the arm
downwards and forwards it will be readily reduced
When the head of the hum is under the pectoral
muscle, it must be brought into the axilla
before we apply our apparatus to reduce it to its
proper place. This mode applies to all the luxations
of the shoulder

January 7th 1830.

Case of a young man who had his arm luxated back
wards in the osseum of the scapula where it formed
adhesions. A bandage was placed around under
the axilla & opposite shoulder and the head of the bone
drawn down into the axilla by the compound pulley,
it was then in the state of recent luxation &
reduced accordingly it had existed five months
When the head of the bone is thrown forward the
knee must be applied behind, when downwards
put the knee below.

It sometimes happens in these luxations that
the artery may be lacerated and aneurism
formed. In amputation will be necessary, at
other emphysema and occasionally paralysis
of the arm from injury of the nerves.
Luxation of the elbow joint is most frequent backwa-
rds, particularly in boys. mostly in adults the
external process is broken off. it cannot be luxated
forward without a fracture of the olecranon process

When caught in machinery it may be luxated in
almost any manner. The radius and ulna are
seldom if ever separated. Lateral or subluxations are
not uncommon, but complete lateral Luxations are
rare. In luxations backwards the arm is obstinately
flexed. The olecranon is thrust upon the humerus
the crania pass riding in the pappoceanallis
The arm must be flexed and the knee drawn in, if
possible must have an assistant at the humerus at
the wrist making extension, while the hand of
the operator is applied around the humerus
and the thumb to the olecranon process pulling upwards
and forward down with the thumb.

The radius may be luxated either upwards or outwards
it must be forced into its place by the thumb. In
lateral luxations apply the heel of your hands to each
side and press them together while extension is made.
Luxations of the wrist may be either backwards or
forwards, mostly forwards. Few very little extension is
necessary, while an assistant applies extension to the

to the hand you apply the heels of your hands to the heads of the lines on either side and press them in the same plan as seen in a lateral luxation when the ulna is thrown upon the radius very little extension is required you can press it down with your hands.

Luxations of the os magnum, apply lateral pressure with your thumb or hands it may sometimes be necessary to give it a blow with your hand to force it in.
Thumbs) Luxations of the thumb is sometimes very difficult to reduce. It has a peculiar joint each bone receiving 2 being received & has strong lateral ligaments. In reducing it you must flex it gradually as you extend it. ~~Should~~ you not be able to reduce it it should be a disarticulation the ligament has been recommended, it may be done in a scalpel.

January 8. 1830

Luxations of the lower jaw it may take place on one side or both the mode of reducing the same is either

case sometimes succeed best in reducing in at first
The jaw is thrown forward, and must rise over the promi-
nence in front of the condyloid cavity before a complete
luxation can take place. the condyloid process is thrown
under the zygum, and the patients mouth is wide
open, you must introduce your thumb into the mouth
as far back as possible, taking care to hold them
enveloped with some cloth a silk handkerchief
you must then draw the jaw a little forward & draw
backward, and then immediately & quickly backward.
The temporal & masseter muscles being powerful, it
cannot be pushed directly backward. The thumb
must be slipped suddenly on one side as the jaw
snaps in, otherwise they will be injured, sometimes
it may be reduced by putting firmly pressing the
chin upwards, when other means fail, when
the last of the patient can sound this perhaps as
good a method as any other.

The rotary motion of the neck or head is in the
1st & 2^d motions or rotary and clemtatory, the motion

Backward and forward is in the condyles of the
occiput & atlas bones, when dislocation does take
place it, must be between the atlas & densata
in which case the lateral ligament must be
ruptured & the spinal marrow be compressed.
The transverse ligament may be ruptured
or the process of the densata slip out, in
either case, the spinal marrow is compressed
and death ensues. All complete Luxations
of the cervical vertebra must be fatal. In how they
are partial it is difficult if not impossible to
reduce it. The reason of this is, that we have no
fixed point from which to act, for they all having
a little motion, each one was likely to be moved as
the other and would probably as soon produce a new
as reduce the old Luxation.

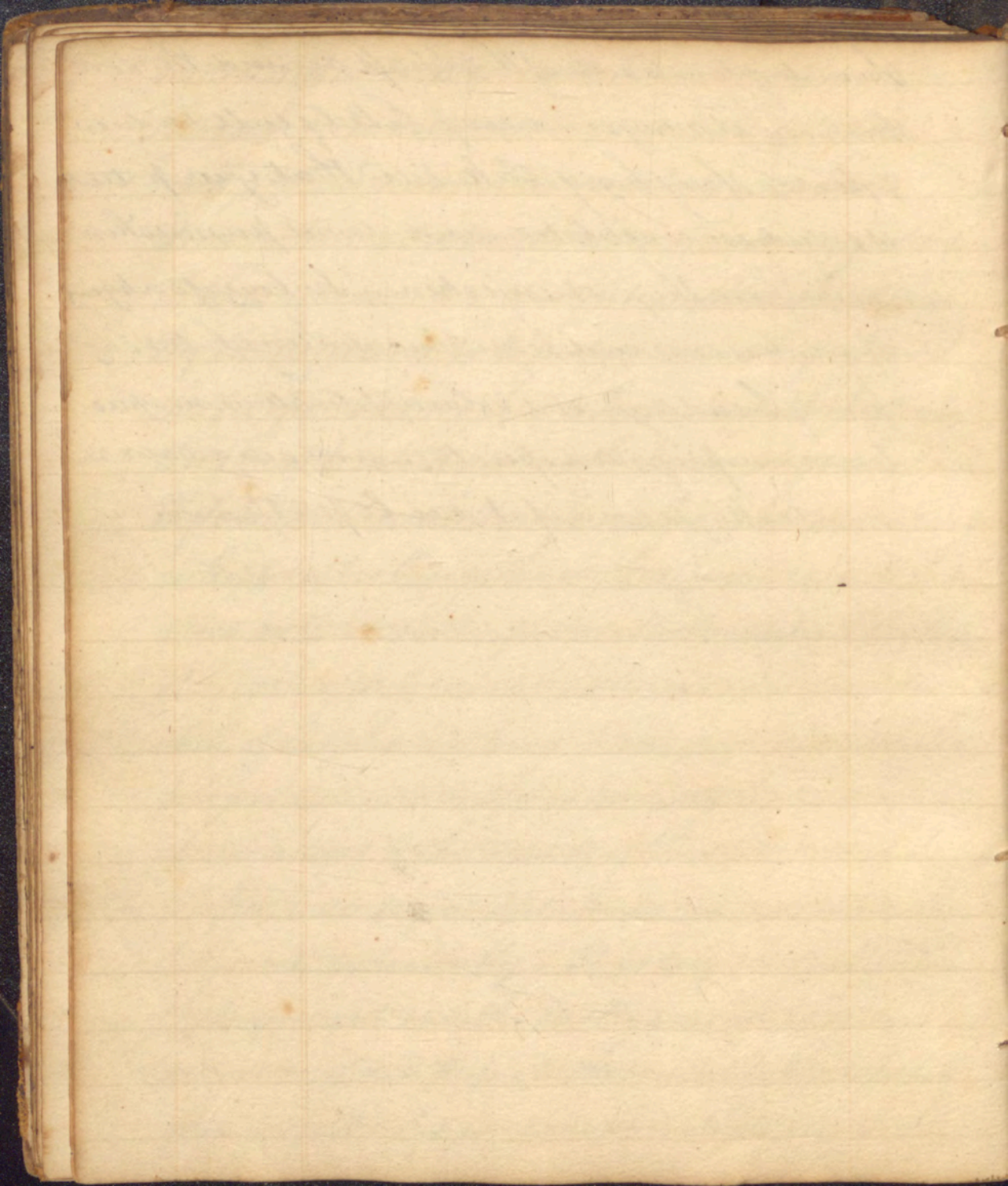
January 15th

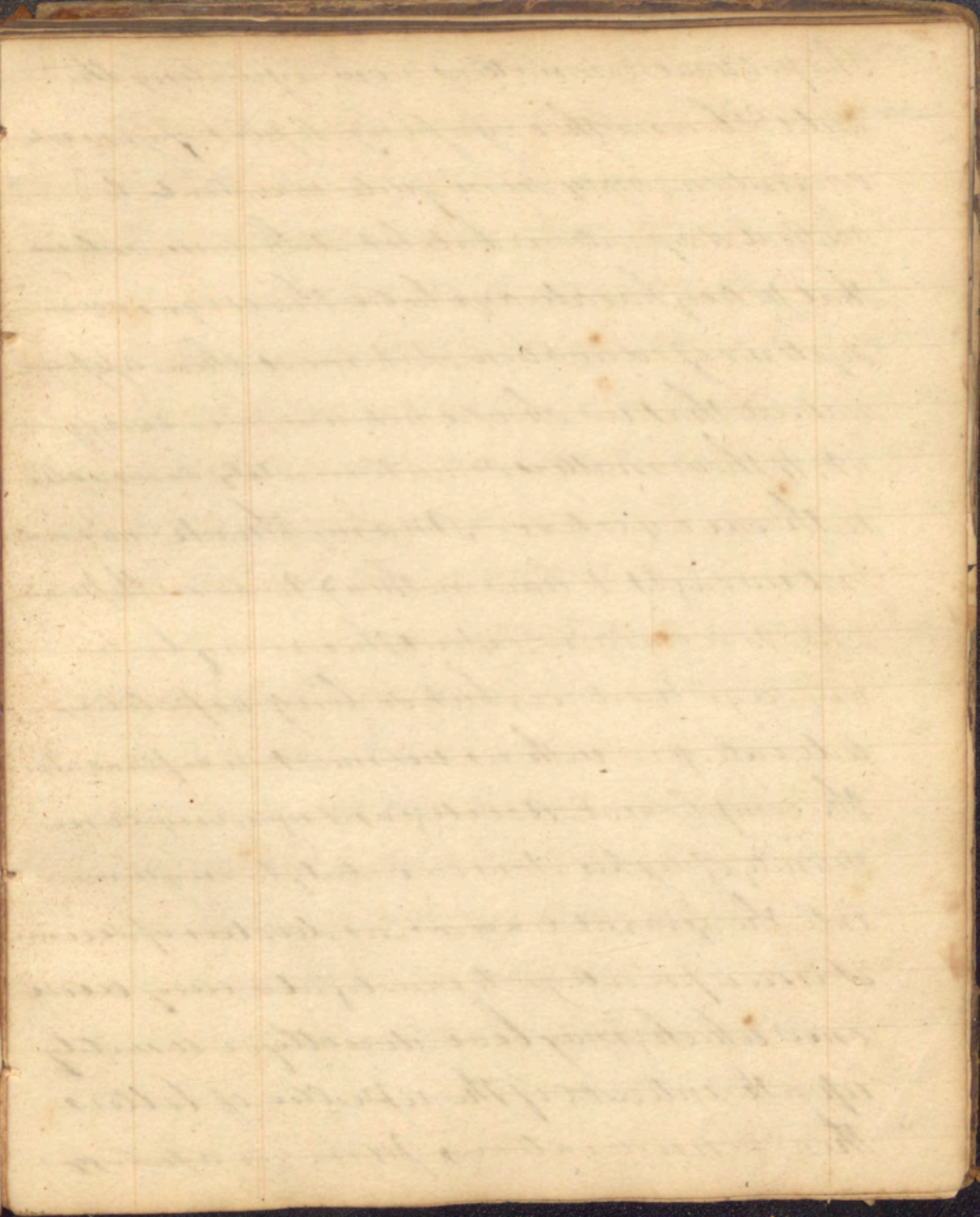
Hydrocele. The testicle being firm in the alve-
men & covered with the peritoneum which is
also reflected over it. therefore no fluid is carried

down & push it into the testicle. The testicle is drawn
down by the cremaster muscle. It is important to
know whether the testicle is in the scrotum as it
sometimes remains in a duct in the abdomen.
The peritoneum being duplicate one part being
the proper covering of the testicle or tunica wallug
inea, the other being carried down & forms it as an
process & includes the whole & forms the tunica communis
viz. a vaginalis testis. The two membranes uniting
only at the back part, consequently fluid may
be secreted between them. This Hydrocele does not
occasion much pain further than by its weight
as it rises up as far as the abdominal ring
serous membranes although they do not unite
in health yet easily adhere in a state of in-
flammation, therefore by drawing off the fluid & pro-
ducing inflammation by the injection of irritating
substances between these two membranes, they
readily unite and the further effusion of fluid
will be prevented. The operation used by Pott altho' it

Sometimes success has no advantage our
injections and is not much safe to the patient
unless the adhesion is complete you have
done nothing, and the action frequently failing
in this, we consider it objectionable. The difficul-
ty in injecting is to prepare your injection of
the proper strength & to keep it in the proper
length of time to procure the proper degree of
inflammation and no more, for if it is too strong
or kept in too long, the inflammation will be
great as to cause sloughing. I now use exactly the
strength of my injection always using one dra-
chm of Sulphate of Zinc to one pint of water. Ke-
eping it in ordinarily five minutes but varying
it according to the density of the membrane. It
is often best to use Hot-Infusion or some Mar-
shmallow externally. It is very important
that you cut into the sack & introduce your
cannula, and keep it there until the whole of
your injection is introduced. Moreover if it

should get outside of this space around the sero-
tum, as it may and very likely will induce
extensive sloughing. Take care that your patient
is sound in constitution and does not promise them
a cure from the first injection. - In boys of 3 or 4 years
of age it is innocent requiring nothing but a sug-
gering bandage, and cold applications, no qua-
tern is necessary, nor operate in any surgical case
in a sickly season, if it can be postponed.





The political commotions now agitating the world, & become the engrossing topics of general conversation, may seem quite irrelevant to medical disquisition: but let it be remembered that policy has always held the reins over systems of education, & it must then appear natural that we should not remain indifferent to those matters so intimately connected with our existence. Many think no doubt that we ought to have nothing to do with politics. Now, to a certain extent this may be a very sage position, but so long as politics will interfere with us, we must reciprocate the compliment. As citizens enjoying community of rights it is our duty to enquire into the general concerns, as devotees of science it is our privilege to investigate every occurrence which may bear directly or remotely upon the interests of the republic of letters. These considerations form our apology

for obtaining on your attention a full
attempt to trace the reciprocal influences
of politics & literature

The resolutions & reforms now transpiring
in Europe, are in the highest degree cheering
to the philanthropist every where, but especial-
ly in this country, we not only experience a
sympathy common to every friend of man
but we participate in a fellow-feeling with
the actors in these eventful scenes, whose results
must be in many respects equally interesting
to us as to themselves; because having by our
example given the first impulse, we must share the
responsibility and the final accomplishment must add
confirmation to all our hopes and give stability to
our theory of the nature of man & his government—
We claim the discovery & determination of these
very principles now so actively operating the emanci-
pation of our race, for our resolution aroused the
attention of men to their real condition, and the

allied soldiers who became schoolers in our
precepts, bore these lessons home with them
to their country men.

Altho' Humanity recoiled at the sanguin-
ary struggles, & barbarous atrocities accom-
panying the first implantation of liberal
principles in France, reason is now satisfied
that they were no more than the necessities
of dire necessity, & that ~~the~~ high as the
price was, it was the least at which freedom
could be bought. The value of an inestima-
ble privilege, is necessarily incalculable.
To elevate a nation from the lowest dila-
xiament to the highest state of refinement
is only to be accomplished by the severest
process. The foreign yoke uncollected
or absolute despotism had not more
degraded the people, than it had empur-
pled the nobility.
Still many feared that although the

price had been paid, the object would never
be obtained. For a time, it is true, there
was too much apparent reason for such apprehen-
sion. The incapacity of the first revolution
not to maintain self-government ge-
nerally favoured the hypothesis of the enemies
of liberty. Even some of its less sanguine
friends were beginning to lend attention, ear,
to the croakings of the partizans of ancient rule.
Now however when confidence is reestablished, & we
can cast a steady eye back upon the foot-steps of
events, we can plainly discern in the darkest, most
discouraging periods, some indications of the nearly
smothered fire, which however carefully concealed
was not extinguished, but lay the acutest dis-
tinguishing principle warming to that glow of enthusiasm
which bore the french arms triumphant over half
the globe. Paradoxical as it may seem, it
was this spirit of freedom under the forms of patri-
otism, national pride, or love of military glory

that enabled Napoleon to become the tyrant of
the times, Commencing his career as a
champion of liberty, and a duly impressed
with the truth, that intellectual strength
is the only real power, he made his camp
a school, & what was his ulterior intention
may now become, he cultivated and cherished
those ideas, which, not all the exertions of the
Allied sovereigns & ustons Bourbons could era-
dicate & which have been gradually unfolding into
their present most resplendent evolutions. By
his familiarity with the potentates & Kings
plucking them down, showing them aside &
dictating to them terms, he dissipated them
of the sacred awe and veneration they had
before inspired, and taught their subjects how
to despise of them, whenever they expected under
homage or subjection & the people are now accepi-
ng their lessons in a style worthy of their
master

Americans have yet further cause for self
gratulation & may felicitate themselves in their
more direct instrumentality in the conquest
of constitutional government for Europe in
the fact, that they furnished the grand
chief agent in their own Lafayette the
pupil and friend of Washington
The proposition started by our fathers, & in the
train of political error since, has at last been
demonstrated in the Polytechnic school
where under their American Faculty-master
the students having seized the diagram
with their swords, upon the black board
of fate have wrought out the conclusion,
That man was born to be free.

Whilst we rejoice that other nations are
about to participate the advantages of em-
ancipation & emulate our liberal institutions,
ought we not to enquire whether all our
examples are worthy their imitation.

Whilst we are pleased to see others acquiring
upon our teaching let us not be unmi-
ndful that there are some for us to learn
and the industry of our pupils should be a
spur to our further acquisitions
Let us then look in upon ourselves & ascertain
whether we have been following up the system
of our fathers & perfecting their plan or whether
we have not rather been retrograding and
suffering the very rules of their beneficent scheme
to become corrupted

Highly as we may have estimated our
political liberation and sedulously as
we have been in its defence, we have
rarely sought to extend its limits, we have
remained content in the secure enjoyment
of person & property without extending our
rights into the dominions of mind. The
Republican nature of our institutions early
taught the utility of general education

and in the zeal for its diffusion, we have entirely overlooked the means, and have unthinkingly adopted the very same schemes, which despotism had invented for wearing & training her willing dupes and obedient slaves.

According to the old hypotheses of government, which presupposed, that all power emanates from the King or nobility, and that the people hold their lives and property through the mere suzerainty of their rulers, it was to be expected that whatever moral cultivation was permitted, should be by the institution of the government & made according to its views and interest. The people were consequently taught only such things & in such manner as would render them the fitting instruments of their masters. To secure the un^{derstanding} ~~derstanding~~ loyalty of the subjects, all schools & colleges were founded by & made to conform to the principles and dictates of the Government.

How, however, where the opposite theory elicits, and where
we say that all power emanates from the people & where
the government is but the expressed will of the people, public
that will, must necessarily be free, the power to all
arise from the previous operation of thinking
both of which must exist prior to the result
now our form of government being the result
of the action of the public mind, can not admit
a controlling power over that mind, for it must
be a most palpable anomaly for the creature
to govern the creator

The mind must impart its principles to the state
not the state give laws to the culture and government
of mind, Free education is the paladium of our
gov't, & whenever our political authorities interfere
they sap the foundations of our liberties. When
we delegate to our representatives the power to act
in our stead we never dream of delegating
the privilege of thinking. Thinking is a process
which can not be done by proxy, it is an

operation which each individual must perform
for himself, and any attempt at control
on the part of those representatives, by the endorsement
or organisation of systems or institutions of educa-
tion is an usurpation of authority. The inter-
ference of government in the conduct of education
which is tolerated amongst us, is a remnant of
the old order of things. It existed anterior to the
revolution & has been permitted ~~by~~ the framers
of our laws from an unfounded apprehension
of carrying reform too far. Their doubts sustained
by many able meaning but ill judging friends
of liberty, as to the capacity of man for the prop-
per exercise & enjoyment of freedom have been
equally pernicious with the most determined
oppression. For suspicion often generates the
very vice it imputes & to declare men incom-
petent is to render them so. They by misunderstanding
human nature it has been kept distant and
thrust which was clear to philosophy has

been rejected as impracticable, not because it
was not truth, but because the human mind
was thought not prepared for its reception
In this way the world has been retained in dar-
kness & slavery long after it might have enjoyed
illumination & freedom. Philosophers of every
grade have always been willing to admit
that truth in the abstract can do no injury
yet many of its forms they have been unwill-
ing to entrust to the public, lest through ignor-
ance & weakness, as it were, our own destruction
This is the principle of censorship which gave rise
in to all the restrictions in literature & science
These restrictions are the real bonds which have held
mankind fast bound in the grasp of oppression
It is not to the constitution or laws of a people, we
must look for the state of freedom, but to the
will, from which these emanate, freedom
or slavery begins or ends with the people. If the
people are free to think they will also be free

to act, but let them yield their minds to die
section 2 they inevitably sink into that condition
most apt to subvert the purposes of their education
Every such assumption of power over the mind
is unnatural and must sooner or later lead to
the most fearful consequences. Place the former
her of the youthful mind under the direction
of instructors interested in giving it a particu
lar direction & it requires but a generation to
metamorphose it into any form. Permit the
minions of foreign despots jealous of our liberties
to assume the instruction of the American mind
& we know full well that foreigners are nothing
like to accept such office. & it is impossible
to discern in how short a period our fresh
youthful minds may be bent down in grovelling
prejudices. It matters not whether this arises
from the propagandists of legitimacy, or
shall be the machinations of internal enemies
anxious to assume & retain the administration

of our government. Whatever the power may
be which shall fasten upon, or restrain, or
or shackle the public mind, it will be found
that the purity & simplicity of our republican
institutions will be impaired, in an exact
ratio to its extent. That politician was well
read in human nature who asserted "that
if he had the making of the ballads & popular
songs he could turn any thing from his throat".
If so small a lever shall have so much power
what strength must that engine possess
which rules in the whole compass of mind.
The only safeguard yet preserved is in the
elementary, primary & lower schools for the
people, these have hitherto remained unob-
scured & been left to themselves, but so in the
our higher schools & colleges they are under
governmental control. Why this distinction? The
tendency is directly aristocratic & consequently
directly Anti-republican. A rule may

the state affirm controls our theologies & censures
of the people as our their literature. The
may as well meet hungry head of the church
and create censors of the Press as appoint Guardians
and trustees our sciences

Let the Polignacs of our country leave the education
awaiting their farther attempts at en-
training education.

We have heard enough of the American System
for the protection of Domestic Manufactures
and the encouragement of Internal improvement
but not a word about the protection of the
mind from foreign contamination and
encouragement to its improvement. The latter
would be truly an American system. Since
the former was long since adopted & practiced
by every government. However arbitrary for its
selfish aggrandisement. Let our politicians
look to the subject. Let them lay a tax
upon foreign literature & especially enact

political duties upon the political journals
pamphlets, novels and other noxious public
ations which are now conveying a moral
pestilence over our country. Let them crush
the natural resources of mind by annulling all
the charters of monopoly to colleges. Let us have
free schools and scholars free and we shall
soon be independent in mind as in everything
else. We will also soon show the world that we
"can put as well as fight" and be able to hold
back in the letter of our ^{most} contempt those men who
read an American book? ay! haugly pardon
of corrupt Austere! Americans have written
a book, which is reading I will be near
by the whole human race, a book volum-
inous as the universe & as impure shall as time
the great book of human liberty, a book
which bears on its title page the names of
Franklin, Washington Burr and Lafayette
as its authors, & its title all the names upon

all your books, since the origin of letters, set
them in one galaxy, and this small con-
stellation pile out - shines them far.
The sublimity of letters to politics under their liability
to the same necessities, and every revolution in policy
produces a correspondent change in intellectual
pursuits. This correspondence is so uniform, that
each becomes the exact measure of the other. We
can graduate the amount of intellectual improve-
ment by the quantum of freedom. On the
contrary, the liberty by the letters of a people.
Thus public sentiment has always been the
creator of political events.
As the value of every thing is measured by pub-
lic esteem, nothing can gain currency without
its consent to whatever public sentiment
appreciates is held at high price, whilst on
the contrary, intrinsic worth alone is in-
sufficient to prevent oblation or a vast depre-
ciation. This standard for dispensing values.

being from the inequality of information, the
directly of prejudices & the consequently conflict
ing interests of the people, extremely capricious
of our stamps its impression upon the mat-
ter or worth, then lends its signature to
real & substantial worth. If merit ever
happens to obtain the smile of public pat-
ronage, it is more indebted to accident
than discernment. for however dispo-
aut it may be in the case of this so-
ciety, enlightened and virtuous age, the publi-
cans of history will pass our own self com-
placence. I be compelled upon our own
testimony, to record more of folly than
wisdom & more of vice than virtue, yet we
will be conceded the honor of having
agitated the reform and thus contributed
to their grant a amendment hereafter to
be enacted. That entire emancipation
which is to secure man the freedom and

intelligence which is his birth right and
distinguishing prerogative is yet in prospect
And important & improving as our greatest
political productions may appear they sink
in comparison with the reformation which
will give liberty to mind
On a former occasion it was shown from
history, that medicine has always been
the pioneer of improvement to the other sci-
ences "What has been, may be, & will be again".
She is still in the van, and must keep the lead,
It is not yet half a century since medicine
began to awake from the mid-night slum-
bers into which it had been dragged by
authority & began again to challenge respect
It owes its resuscitation to that convulsion of
the human mind which terminated
in that most propitious crisis the independ-
ence of these United States. This reanimation
extended little beyond a consecration of existence

until it received a new impulse & direction
from one of those deathless champions whose
names attest the declaration of American
Independence. The all comprehensive mind
of Rush embraced & scientific along with
political liberty. What our first born
Demagogue was to the political, our American
Lydenham was to the scientific world.
The former gave the first impulse to the fall
of the revolution, the latter struck the first
spark of literary liberty, which is kindling
and must soon blow forth into full illu-
mination. He first opened to dissent that
the medical mind from the trammels of an
ancient usage, laws & dogmas. Baffled by
the fixed prejudices of the people in favor
of chartered power in his attempt to
cut the civil ligaments of the schools
He directed the whole force of his generous
talents & rare doctrines, to the demolition

of the faith in the omniscience of lenient
learning and wisdom. The simplicity of his doctrines
directed of the mysticism of scholastic pedantry
finding easy access to common intelli-
gence, made an impression predispo-
sing to the reception of other liberal
opinions. They soon created a strong
sensation and a favourable accept-
ation amongst his countrymen
which was sustained so long as
they were supported by his own
powerful eloquence, but no sooner than
his head was laid low than his successors
ruined a most dastardly deduction resor-
ted to the systems of the foreign schools, which
form have continued successfully to copy under
all their mutations, ever since and now
ready to receive under a new garb the diluted
and perverted principles formerly rejected.
However disgraceful it is nevertheless true, that

we will not receive any of our native produc-
tions, until they have received the sanction of
foreigners or have undergone their approbation.
Yes, I say approbation, and the fact is
not unique, for what discovery or improve-
ment have we made which has not been
claimed by foreigners & especially by English
men as their own.

The bold, energetic & decisive practices of the
disciples of Rush forced itself upon foreign
attention & despite their prejudices, the school men
were compelled to acknowledge their truth
but quailed it under their old galls, a fabri-
cated new one for its concealment. Ninthly
it forms the starting point from
which all the systems now prevalent, disci-
ated, it thus has become the nucleus of
every variety of Pathology. From it germinated
the doctrine of Parez and the English & Russian
& the Italians: Ferrius among the Germans

and even the sickliest plant of all that of
Bourgeois of the French. It is a curious spec-
ulation to mark the varieties which the
peculiar national sanity, has generated.
Yet it is still more so, to trace the steps by
which it is returning to us in its most deg-
raded form. Apart from the doctrines
themselves the accompanying spirit of in-
quiry, had certainly amalgamated with
the old systems a number of new views &
engrafted upon their smelly hypotheses, a
somewhat improved practice, which
would have progressed in amendment
had not the old order of research been sup-
pressed & suspended with the monuments
of the grand æter & deviated into an opposite
channel by the purring power of legit-
imate illiberality.
The same policy which dictated the restor-
ation of ancient systems to bring back

the people to loyalty, was altho insidiously
warming itself into the vitals of our liberty
By addressing itself to the vanity or cupidity of the
weaker brethren and dazzling them with the
tinsel trappings thrown around the north
signs of the self-styled, new medical doc-
trines, many were seduced into the ranks
of passion & were beginning to prate in sound-
ing phrase about typhus, sub-inflamm-
ation, gastro enteric irritation &c and were
exchanging their lancets for leeches, their calo-
mel for charcoal & their antimonials for sugar &
~~the~~ water

From an active operative art, ours was changing
rapidly into rhetorical plerishing of new words
a substitution of new named ~~new~~ terms & phrases
for absolute ideas, Thus our supposedly
well understood old english word Indi-
gestion, was cast aside for the new
polite greek Dyspepsia, which in

Becoming too vulgarly familiar must now
give way to the ultra fashionables. But inflame-
nation of the gastro-enteric mucous tissues
I had not a change come over the face of affairs
a little time would have found us the prey for
copyists of those errors and mistakes generated
in the slaughter of an impotent court, but we
trust it is not too late for the man of letters
rich of political truth to extend its beam-
ing sun to us. & despite those nervous exhal-
ations as a mist is dispelled before the ris-
ing sun.

What would have been the condition of
our country had we as unhesitatingly adopted
the principles of policy as the doctrines of
the school of Europe. The devotees of science
ought to shrink aghast at this similarity
when they behold their proud air of an
Europeans. To whose virtues they have
been bowing in lonely adoration, now

deriving from us 14 an. pts & precepts for
all that is valuable in the social existence
America ought to respect themselves men
if they never did before

Placed in the elevated, the proudly conspicuous situation
of model for imitation, we ought to be wary in our
movements & circumspect in all our pursuits, we
should present a novelty & ardour of intellectual
exertion, worthy of the nursery in which we have
been reared, we ought to exhibit an excellence in
every species of useful knowledge equally surpris-
ing with the means of its acquisition, and unpropa-
riate to have our along with our precepts of policy
a tradition of science adequately improved by more
than half a century of unentrained research?
How shall we answer for our defects in this
respect? If we have hitherto neglected the
improvement of our opportunities we
have no population to plead. Let us at
once around find our tutor, cast

aside all embarassments, and boldly
step forth as guides into the intellectual
World. There is nothing to prevent, we have, or
might have, all the learnings & experience of all the
other ages & countries, we certainly possess equal
powers of mind with the most favoured... we
enjoy privileges & opportunities far superior. It
then remains for us only to exert the former &
appropriate the latter to shine forth in full
lustre, the cynosurus of liberal enquiry.

It may be urged by the young, that this is
no business of theirs, that it belongs exclusively
to the older members of the society. But so, there
can be no greater mistake. It appropriately
pertains to the young, to reform the errors
in which the old have been confirmed
by time & habit. Students rarely attach
sufficient importance to their own occu-
pations. They too frequently endeavour
to palliate the vice of mispent time and

neglect of opportunity & apologise to their
consciences, by a false belief, that there are
only two the least & it is nobody's business. No
error is fraught with more fatal conse-
quences. By a very slight prospective glance
they might discover that others are more
deeply in their conduct than themselves
that their negligence to acquire that knowl-
edge requisite for the faithful performance
of their professional duties, may deprive
others of health, happiness & life.

American students of medicine, have
still heavier responsibilities and ought to
aspire to higher destinies.

On you Gentlemen, depend not only
the health, life, happiness & prosperity of
your immediate patients & friends, but by
your example & precepts you must secure
these blessings to other nations & genera-
tions in an increasing series of progress.

To accomplish these incumbent duties, we
must begin de novo. our sciences must
undergo a thorough, & radical change. We
must discard all the old metaphysical abstracti-
ons, the plausible sophisms & mystifying cant
& in their stead substitute facts, natural in-
ductions & intelligible language. We must ~~not~~
address ourselves to the reason & intelligence of
the people, & no longer hope to impose upon
either than imagination & credulity.
Medicine must be made simple, rational
& comprehensible. At present we labour
under disadvantages unknown to the other
professions, and unhappily are held in
lower estimation. Both their hezard & fears
make men cling to Theology, & unless & unless
they must submit to Law, ... But it requires
us to convince their judgment by the most
demonstrative evidence, & subdue their
anxiety by the most cogent arguments.

Before we can persuade them to swallow physic

To liberate our prejudices from the
nets that must it, is certainly no easy
task, yet it is thus assigned to you as
the future representative of our national
literature. Those nations now following
in our political steps, will soon look to
us for literature & science formed on the
same basis & commensurate in novelty &
utility. They may look in vain to all but
you of the rising generation. If then, a single
feeling of patriotism warms your heart, you
will exert every energy to elevate a pile of
science towering in grandeur and attraction
in beauty as the capital of your country
If one spark of honorable emulation burns in
your breast, you will be pried with the noble
ambition of rivaling the achievements of the
students of Paris: not that you are called
upon to wash with the same & tread the

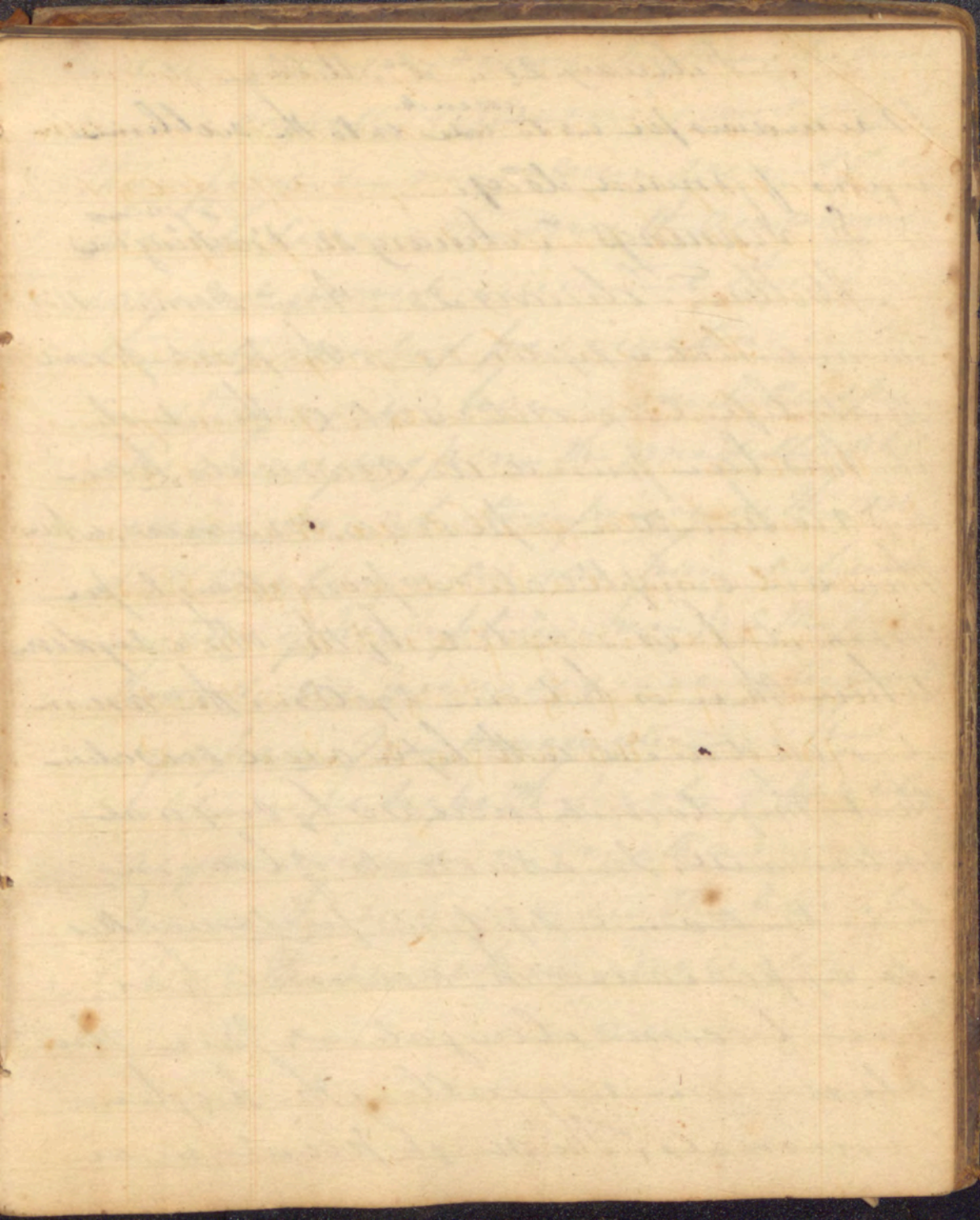
hail's storm, but you must be incited by
their generous example to encounter the hostility
of ignorance and intolerance, and rescue
the common mind from the shackles of prej-
udice and the degradation of subjecting

Humanity. Philanthropy, every thing
that exalts and dignifies the character
of your profession urges you on to the attempt.
Concentrate the whole intensity of your souls
in the study of the animal economy, & the
tributary departments of natural history
that you may thus reveal those ample stores
of knowledge hitherto concealed from com-
pation. Let no fear depress, none of the ~~vain~~
vain pleasures of the world dissuade, nor any
of its trivial amusements divert your
attention from those studies which alone
can qualify you for this glorious work.

Your presence here is a tacit pro-
fession of adherence to the cause of humanity.

be faithful and nobly redeem your
pledges. There are now no impediments in
your way every facility is afforded & it
remains with yourselves to make good your
promises.

There is a theatre for your view, free
from the embarrasments of former systems
Assistants are also at hand to direct your
course & lighten your labours. Here too is a
new flag unfurled, tri-coloured if you please
whose folds are impurpled with the Mottos
Freedom of Enquiry, Liberty of Letters & Independence
of Science. Who will join the Standard?



February 21st Dr Miller

It remains for us to ^{ascend} ~~rise~~ into the sublime
regions of mind itself.

Dr Jennings February 22. ^{By class} ~~Washington~~

Miller. February 22. Anno Domini 1851

The automatic system was the first form
that life can exist without it
it has been found in animals having
no head a special manner, when
then an complicated functions to per-
form it is assisted by the other system
when there is but one system the anim-
al is endowed with life and sensation
that they do not increase by sexual
intercourse. In animals of locom-
tion the second system just makes
its appearance the animal has
now become elongated, then the
structure resembling the higher
animals. The next point is an

to clear is the next range higher, the animal is capable of discerning and go after their food, we may observe some difference between the mouth and anus - equivoal generation is seen at this stage. The only mode of procreation, in the next range we have a medulla spinalis, changing from the medulla abdominalis, at its upper end the medulla enlarges, and now has distinct organs of perception. Now with the first three do we find sexual intercourse necessary for procreation. The lobster is perhaps the first of this class as you ascend in creation you find the intricacy in the complexity of the machine increases.

D^r Hennings. Feb 23, 1831

Squacalatis is selected in cases
when we do not want to produce
or keep an emphysem as Antimony
would do, and when we wish to repeat
the dose will vary from 5 to 30 grains
Squill. The tincture and syr-
up in doses of $\frac{3j}{i}$ each

Tincture of Lobelia will be an emphysem-
otic from 15 to 60 gr or 120 gr of the satur-
ated tincture

Super tartrate of Potash or tartar
used Antimony. it will depend in
15 terms it might of water it admits
of considerable variation in its use
as an emetic from 1 to 4 grains. If you
intend it to act as a cathartic give from
1 to 2 grains, as a counter stimulant
the dose from 4 to 20 grains. Monitor
till you give from 4 to 40 in 24 hours

The phthalaceo deodorantia. Pot. recd
The dose from 15 to 30 grs. I use it in the
form of Symp. in the preparation of ill of
the green root the ill of Symp.

Lobelia Inflata, is useful in cases of pulmonary
phthisis the dose of the saturated tincture and by
use of Symp. equal; see when mixed ʒi dose
Cathartics. Jalap. The dose from 10 to 30 grains

Aloe dose from 5 to 15 grs

Gamboge from 5 to 10 grs

Colocynth from 3 to 6 grs

Usterium from ½ to 2 grs

Manna a handful

Rhubarb. from 15 to 30

Caster oil from 1 ½ to 2 ½

Scammony from 5 to 25 grs

Scenna from ʒij to ʒij

Magnesia Carbonata from ʒij to ʒiv

Cal Magnesia from 1 to ʒij

Sulph Soda from ʒij to ʒij

Sulphate of Magnesia from ℥ss to ℥ij
Tartaric Acid. Rochelle Salt. ℥ss to ℥ij

Cream of Tartar ℥i to ℥ss

Sulphur ℥j to ℥ij

Calomel from 5 to 25 grs

May apple from 10 to 30 grs

Briary from 10 to 30 grs

Cochineal from 1 to 4 grs in pills

Black hellebore from 10 to 20 grs

Croton oil from 1 to 4 drops in Symplic

White Walnuts from 5 to 15 grs of Extract

Tamarind. Honey. Rose leaves. Lemon
of each tree in the form of Symples

Diaphoretics

Carb ammoniac

Campsha

Guaiacum

Opium

Salt powder

Elder blossoms

Seneca

Serpentaria

Sassafras

Nitrate of Potash

Antimony

vapour bath

Frictions

Pediluvium

Tonics

Silica

Iron

Zinc

Bismuth

Copper

Serpentaria

Cinchona

Columba (good)

Gentian

Quapia

Le Le

Bismuth white oxide
Ammian Bole with purplea chalk
mixed up with any kind of oil
makes almost a specific in
Chilllain Dr Jennings.

Narctics

Belladina	1 to 3 grs
Campha	2 to 20
Homoeck extra	3.
Henban. Hyoscyamus	1 to 5
Opium	20 to 100
Stramonium	2 to

Digitalis

Anthelmintics

Pink Root

Garlic

Gamboge

Male Fern

Canthar

Calomel

Dr Miller February 27th 1832
Hysterical Chondriasis has for some time
been set down as nervous disease, the simple
pathology and that which spread the
word that that might give the least
was dependent on a rising of the uterus
a disarrangement of the parts & beliefs,
Hysterical affections in the female system
is concomitants of the uterine change,
the disease oftentimes makes its appear-
ance in the puerperal state but never when
the functional action of the uterus is
going on.

Chondriasis is known more occurs
in the male until, after puberty, when
they they are persons who have drained
off too much and enough of the se-
minal fluid, there is a connection
between these organs and the brain
than is generally believed, the next

point for us is to determine what parts are
concerned in the disease, when among
the three systems are to place these
diseases they are all concerned, it may
first make its appearance in the chy-
lopatic system and thus is ~~confined~~
often with dyspepsia, it may commence
in the form of a corrosive disease.

Now can we treat the disease we must
both consider palliatives, and the curatives.
There is no such thing as a specific remedy
you will frequently find a congestion,
in such cases when the patient will bear
it you may with propriety use the laicet
but bleed not until you produce a syncope
but a relaxation you must direct ought to
be to unite back to the stomach the pain
experienced proving to me that I omitted the
Sulphate of Copper in dose from 10 to 20 gr
removing among the gas and relays the blood

These acts act as in the lower part,
then stimulate the whole system. I think
is perhaps your chief reliance you
may sometimes combine with it some
of the mercurial preparations, as a
palliative the lancet pain in the
head or any other of the more violent
symptoms, the solid tinct. Guaiacum
if your patient has obtained some relief you
may give when it is accompanied with
some debility, & its impurities with calomel
& castor oil may be administered with
advantage, you will have to trace up the
septum in the intestines, with some of the me-
neral tonics, arsenic, when the paroxysms are
periodical, the best of the mineral useful
Isthmus, is a disease dependent on debility
of the nerves of nutrition, the first attack
is occupation of action in the diaphragm
Ernst has lately been used and with very

disinfect in the place of the lancet
they should be repeated, must narcotics
taken into the stomach those that act
on the finer pleura of meninges, in the internal
it should be treated in general principle

February 23rd, 1831 Dr Miller

The power which innervates through the
meninges is of the same principle as the
that innervates per the
the system, we shall now discuss
of the brain just as we will now of the
affections capable of being increased or de-
pressed action. The brain is surrounded by the
dura mater Arachnoid and Pia mater
the membranes are liable to become diseased
the dura and pia mater are sometimes inflamed
it has obtained the name of phrenitis, brain pur-
puration, &c. The disease is terminated by an in-
tense leucitis. Pain of the head, vertigo, giddiness
sickness, odors and of taste, a purpura of the eye

The Sclerotic coat rec. great heat of the head & cephalic dyscr. from generally rising high pressure, mania & delirium from the commencement, different from other deliriums in apparent ~~and~~ ^{loss} of mind. a generally quiescent violence &c of all its operations, sleeplessness with thirst, a greater torpidity or caputude of the elementary canal than in other inflammations of the same grade of action. In the treatment you must carry your antiphlogistic treatment on with decision the lancet should be used to a great extent both topical and general blood-letting active cathartics, particularly those that act on the portal system, Calomel indispensable, afterwards antimonials first to nausea and afterwards to vomiting. Observe when the disease has been protracted. It is indispensable to keep your patient in a dark room. the patient as cool as possible particularly the head. ice, ice-water &c. than the head. generally protracted affection you will

have to protect your patient against a rapid
convalescence or you may convert a case of phrenitis
into mania or idiotism.

Inflammation of the membrane investing the nerve is
an affection always accompanied with very severe
pain especially in nerves of sensation it is the delirium
when it occurs in nerves of motion we have
paralysis, it is a troublesome affection, sometimes
intractable especially when it occurs in the
face and is called the delirium, it is an inflam-
mation and as such it ought to be treated, and
care to reduce the topical inflammation, gener-
al blood letting and topical either by leeches
or cups, then opopasties and the other antiph-
logistic remedies according to circumstances
Emetics in any form of disease above the diaphragm
agree according to circumstances as an
shock anchor, they are also frequently useful
below also. The inflammation of the tunica
arachnoidea is by the modern French pathologists

considering the cause of Commissions and Epilepsy. I do not believe that we are able to discriminate between an epileptoid and Phrenetic. I presume that the treatment would be the same. It would not be worth the trouble of making the discrimination if it would not be worth while.

February 24th Miller M.D. Doctor

Spasmodic affections, under this head is included as convulsions, cramp, Epilepsy, Chorea, Sancti Petri &c. &c. What is the proximate cause of a Spasm? The location is in the muscular structure, it must be traced to the nerves, now we must enquire what is the state of the nervous system that produces it. This is a question that has never been answered, therefore we are at as much liberty to speculate as our predecessors. We know that there may be a plethora of the nervous power or a morbid excess, or a deficiency will produce

These affections, all diseases depend on a
transfer of power from one part to an-
other, and we will see that a similar
transfer will take place in the upper
systems.

Mania a potu is a disease that
you will meet with in every part of
the country it is as it were the es-
sential epidemic of the country
it arising altogether from alcohol
it may rarely arise from various
potations hence it is particularly
found in the northern countries
where the wine is cultivated it
is rarely met with there because
has not attracted the atten-
tion of the medical or moral
world that it should do
because it has been considered
with all due deference to those
who have paid some atten-

tion to the disease I would offer
it is in my opinion a disease
entirely physical the stomach is
the first defaulter the brain
afterwards becoming concerned
my attention was first put to this
disease my early in life from
a question and answer I re-
ceived from an Irishman why he
did not desist from the use when
he knew the effects. He said ask
master you do not consider my
thirst. That before he used it he ex-
perienced an unpleasant burning sensation
in the stomach, and that by using it
to correct it he became a better
at drinker. I have received many
similar answers. This disease that
prompts to its use may I believe be easily
relieved. Moral remains with not cure

Drunkness. Mania is generally
brought on by the patient leaving
off from drinking the brain requiring
its accustomed Stimulants
From for its treatment we recom-
mend Vomits and thus opium
I used in the first instance for
an active vomit in the first case
and follow it up with opium
and Stimulants. In every case
when you can resist your patients
do so, and then give it opium when
sick throw into sleep then follow
it up with an allusive mode of
treatment, whatever influenced the
Moralist may expect to do in the
removal of this disease they ought
not to come into play until the
the physician has done his
part

Perhaps there is no variety of disease that
has attracted so small a degree of the
attention of the Medical profession as
that of organic diseases of the brain, and there
is certainly ^{not} that present stronger and
more importunate claims upon this
class of ^{disorders} ~~diseases~~ medicine has been able to effect
less than on any other system of the ani-
mal frame, therefore this variety of dis-
ease has been ranked among the ~~opinion~~
of the profession, the pathology of some
of them has been enveloped in the fog
of ~~some~~ mystery therefore their treat-
ment must necessarily have been entirely
empirical. It is not with the vain hope
that I will be able to throw much light upon
this class of affections that I have selected
it as the subject of my Thesis upon the
present occasion but with the inten-
tion that when practiced as a observation shall
have laid them a first and to pull out the
problem if possible

One of the principal diseases of the bones is
caries by which is meant a wasting away
of them a process which is very similar
if not synonymous with ulceration
of the soft parts, the difference being
principally in the difference of the
structure or texture of the parts in
which the disease is located. This dis-
ease was for a long time confounded
with necrosis, but the difference is
very apparent in necrosis the bone is in-
tensely deprived of the vital principle
in caries this principle is present
in a condition of morbid action
in necrosis there is an effort made
by nature to separate the diseased bone
so long as it remains carious, but
in ^{in caries} ~~necrosis~~ this effort is made.
This disease is most generally
met with in the spongy texture of

3. of bones, altho all the bones of the system
is liable to be affected with it, but the
bones most generally the seat of it are
the carpus, tarsus, sternum, vertebrae
superior maxillary bone in which per-
haps it is most liable to occur than in
any other. The epiphyses of the cylindri-
cal bones are also sometimes affected
by it; this disease may be produced by
external or by internal causes any cause
that produces ulceration of the soft
parts may produce caries of the bones;
as wounds contusions &c. The disease
is perhaps most commonly produ-
ced by some internal cause as scrophu-
la syphilis cancer &c. when prod-
uced by scrophula the disease is
most ^{generally} seated in the spongy structure
of bones as in the tarsus, carpus
ilium and isos joints and is always

produced by a white swelling, this disease
is now often produced by syphilis
as the modern contemplates ^{considering} the dying
not namely external, when it is
produced by it ~~the~~ the syphilitic
virus must have remained in the
system for a long period of time when
it damages itself in this manner it is
principally in the bones of the na-
palate the mastoid process of the tem-
poral bone, sternum, the bones of the
nose and palate are ~~for~~ sym-
ptoms completely destroyed when
the disease has been produced by
from external injury and the bone
deprived of its periosteum, it will
become yellow, then brown and
eventually black, when coming off
the bone takes place, & forms
ichorous, sanious pus is discharged.

which doubtless becomes more and more
unpleasant, but particularly fatal
when exposed to air and then dried
the soft parts with which it comes in
contact, and eventually some of the
black spicula of bone are discharged and
the general health becomes much im-
paired. Cancer may produce caries by
extending from the soft parts to the bone
Caries may be known when superficial
by introducing a probe which will be
able sometimes to run into ^{the} bone for
a considerable distance and will
find no difficulty in doing so.
The probe comes to rest on solid parts of
the bone when once displaced by
a probe. ^{It is} ~~is~~ ^{known} ~~is~~ ⁱⁿ a broad ~~solid~~
^{of which} structure is favourable to this disease
by a white and lax condition of
the soft parts covering ^{the} the bone

area of an abscess on the lower the upper
parts being placid and fungous. the
lips of the ulcer unite the ulcer heal-
ing superficially and after some time
breaking out again. ulcers of long
standing in the neighbourhood of
a bone of the clapsial to this
kind of affection with first view
to suspect cancer. a cancer of the
vertebrae may be known by a pa-
ralysis of the lower extremities, lum-
bar abscess which is frequently pro-
duced, a constant deep seated pain
not very acute a sensation of burning
in the thighs or weakness of the lower ex-
tremities its occurring about the period
of life that scrophulous is most apt
to show itself, narrow ligament
this disease in this part is generally
produced by scrophulous but it may

Also be produced by rumination or Bys-
surg. Masturbation is a very frequent
cause. When the disease attacks the
lens of the head, which are man-
ifested by a different affection of the lens;
a pulling of the soft parts com-
mencing at the same time when the
lens becomes affected, a tumour
forms which is slightly painful and
adhering to the parts beneath; which
after some time opens and discharges
the diseased lens sometimes when
the internal coat is affected it is
then is a deep seated pain for
a long time accompanied with
symptoms of a corruption of the brain
in these affections purpus does
not promote the discharge of
pus, which is free, when it attacks
the master's piece the

sense of hearing is affected and sometimes a discharge of matter takes place from the ear when the disease attacks the drum which is a common symptom of long continued syphilis. it may commence in the external or inner surface of the drum, this disease may be known by the general symptoms of earing when earing attacks the pulsing ribs &c. it may be known by the general symptoms which in hand almost always demand

The treatment of this disease must our first goal in the treatment of this disease must be to remove the cause that produced it if that cause be syphilis, to it adapt our remedies and perhaps the article which must be placed is poisoning in some of its forms. if a

8
Scrophulous it has been considered incurable
that mercurials was able to effect
but very little of any thing, when a person
when the disease depends on either of these
two causes it will sometimes subside
itself, but generally without the aid of
art it ends fatally producing constitutional
disarrangement, ~~which seems to be~~
the further taken produced by syphilis
it is apt to terminate in necrosis when
by scrophulous sometimes by a mere subsi-
dence of the disease, when the disease is
produced by scrophulous, (which it is most
frequently) it may be known by the
general symptoms of the disease, such as
an enlargement of the glands of the neck
a paleness of the countenance, its occurring
in early life and mostly in the lym-
phatic or strumous temperament
it may be discriminated from a

removal affections, the seraphulea is white and
pale the removal of a leaden column and
manipulated upon purposes, the treatment of
seraphula has remained one of the spec-
tra of science. its pathology has not
been understood and its treatment most
necessarily has been purely empirical
we believe that our able Professors of Theory
and Practice, entertain correct views of
its pathology other an entirely negative
spectrum, our limits prevent us from
giving them and perhaps it would
be somewhat of a digression
and we to do it. In place of general
one in our domestic plant the
lydack which in the cure of seraph-
ula, in my case that has come
under his direction, both frequent
and long standing he has been able
to cure by this article, of the other

To great variety of remedies that have been
resorted to for this affection and in many cases
are in silence considering them not worth
of notice, when the disease has been
dependent on rheumatism to it an ~~an~~
~~ad~~ direct curative proceeding
the disease will generally continue
after the cause that has given rise to
it has been removed, and must then
rest to local means, which must be
regulated and varied according to cir-
cumstances. ~~and~~ The liniment of aloes myrrh has
either used as an injection or lint continued until
it has been applied to the limb, or alcohol
has been highly exalted which forms the
exfoliation, in cases in which these articles
have been found ineffectual in ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
diffusion in the unguentum solutum
or some other of the mineral acids may
be employed with advantage.

2 In considering a carious bone we should
remember that the bone has the vessels
and circulating fluids as well as the
other parts of the system, so that the
solidity and compactness of the bone
is an the principal difference. Caries
of the spongy bone is more difficult
to cure than that that an man can
proct, also when it is deep seated
than when more superficial. It is
easier to be more easily cured in young
persons than that more advanced in
life. The ancients were much in the ha-
bit of making use of the actual cautery
a practice which is still popular in
some places, with the view of changing
the disease into necrosis. In cases of
caries of the intellect if you had been
much advanced, when caries is accompa-
nied by an acid discharge, whilst

considers the neighbouring parts it may
be absorbed by fluids such as starch &c
~~but~~ parts of lungs may be removed when
they become cancerous either by the cancer
extending when they attack the head &
the cylindrical bones are sometimes
affected to such an extent that ampu-
tation has been advised as the only means
to save the patients life when the cancer
is seated in the sternum & depending
it may be removed.

13
Another variety of disease to which the bone is
subject is exostosis, which is meant a tumour
of a bony matter growing from a portion
of the whole surface of a bone. This disease
may attack any bone of the body but that
of the cranium, humerus & scapula
humerus, tibia, femur ulna and radius
are the most subject to it. The bones of the
cranium ^{are} sometimes however affected
in their whole extent and become an-
inick thick. These affections are produced
by too great a discharge of ossific matter
upon the part on which the disease has
is located, or it may be produced by
a repetition of the Hamella of the bone
the cause of this disease may be either
some external injury or some poison
acting in the system as syphilis
scrophula &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
considered of the tumours and diseases

14
The texture of some are of an ivory nature
more compact than that of the bone itself
Others of a woody kind interspersed with the
laminae the interspace filled up with
matter of varying consistencies this variety
is known by the name of laminated texture
There are also some of a pillaceous or
lanceol. These different kinds of structure
may be found in separate exostoses or
they may all be found in one, it some-
times grows in the shape of a hollow
sphere with indurated and hard
sides, ~~follo~~ containing fungus gra-
ulations ~~some~~ in a regular layer of
the opening of exostoses ~~of~~ corresponding
cylinders are particularly known by the
name of nodi they generally arise
from compact hard bones ~~of~~
especially those of the cranium
and thus that the matter is peculiar

15
wrestling when pursued by this cause is pro-
duced and accompanied with more pain
than when produced by any other in-
jury. In pursuing the pain generally be-
extends over the whole limb, but after-
wards concentrated to the part from
which the exertions grow. It may also
be increased by the heat which is de-
veloped in a scrupulous exertion of the sys-
tem. Boerhaave says the pain if any at all
is of a mild character. That which
precedes a convulsion comes on slowly
and is not painful after the time of
the accident. The very exertion is not
so rapid in its growth as the con-
vulsions. Unless exertions have attained
a pretty large size ^{the} ~~the~~ off etc the sur-
rounding parts but little in exacer-
bation, if situated under mus-
cles they become distended and if

They are less, their action is less, & less
impaired, but in some situations even
if they are of a small size they sometimes
produce ~~even~~ by various effects by decaying
or obstructing the functional action of
parts. Thus one growing from the inner
surface of the cranium may compress
the brain and as it no doubt frequently
does, it may produce that epileptic
disease, which under many circumstan-
ces leads the title of the physician - disease
namely epilepsy, or it may produce
apoplexy, paralysis, or it may grow
in the orbit and force the eye from its
socket, it may also be seated in such
a situation as to impede the functional
operations of the lungs as in the case of
the tumor which grows from the secondary
or if it arises from the sympathetic but it
may impede the functional actions of the

without it if from the innominate it
may obstruct and render difficult per-
cussion &c. &c. Tumors may always be
distinguished from the tumours by
the hardness of their feel and their
being immovably fixed to the bone
all these tumors may be moved in
a greater or less degree and are gener-
ally in some measure compressible
by water, and sometimes confounded
with cists but may be distinguished
from them chiefly by their being gene-
rally met with in the middle of the
bone long bones whilst cists are alto-
gether absent from the extremities of those bones
another discriminating mark is which
I have now placed a good deal of
reliance in the general condition of
the system which in cists will
be found much affected if no

18
General disease exists the patient may
live to an advanced age, with eruptions
without suffering any very real une-
asiness. The eruptions may be either
acute or chronic in their nature. The can-
ceration is very rapid in its growth and
will sometimes grow to a very large size
in a short period of time, ^{they vary} ~~these~~ is mear-
led with a violent acute and in a great
pain. The use of opium affords but little
or no relief, nor is it aggrivated by pus-
ure. The soft parts around are not affected
but the pain seems to depend upon the
malignant action going on in the lim-
bity. The symptoms produced by the
pain is sometimes considerable.
In the very kind of eruptions the pain
differs from the other in not being acute
but dull and sometimes entirely free
from pain. The tumour grows much

19
flow than in the other varieties
and in some cases it ceases to en-
large at a certain period and
remains stationary ~~through life~~
during the remainder of the life
of the patient, Boyer says that it
has ~~been~~ been known to ter-
minate by resolution. The affection
sometimes terminates in cases
which we have considered already
another and certainly the most
intentional manner in which ex-
cess can terminate is necessary but
this is by no means the most fre-
quent termination.

The treatment of this affection of
the tonsils is both medical and sur-
gical our first object must be to
remove the cause that has pro-
duced the disease and it is a

2^o A remarkable fact that this ~~has~~ is
but one of the causes of this disease ~~namely~~
~~is~~ ~~syphilis~~ in which medicine has
been able to produce any effect namely
syphilis in which mercury is the agent
employed and in which case only it
is a drop path, when we have reason
to believe that the disease ~~has~~ is dep-
endent on scrophulous ^{or} its removal
we would resort to those articles of the
Materia Medica that have been recom-
mended in that disease and as we
recommend in a scrupulous condition
of the system products of callosities to which
we have recommended the least with
internally and externally in the form of
pauclies, disease dependent on this cause is
particular to early life but it may be formed
any age, when produced by this cause it may be
known by the general symptoms of the disease

The parts are the affected bone with the
mark a with a chronic white in-
flammation &c it may be distin-
guished from a dense abscess
by its livid white & pale colour the
usual being of a leaden hue and
more painful upon pressure.

Boyer says that relief may be obtain-
ed in any of the varieties of exostosis
by the external application of
spirit. He also recommends particu-
larly of leucine, when the nature of
the disease is known and none of
our immediate agents are likely to pro-
ve effectual & may thus hasten
operation. The bone should be fairly
exposed and the diseased portion
removed either with a saw or
chisel. If the habit is not much
disordered, the disease will

22. be likely to recover, but if the consti-
tution is in fault and the disease is
produced by an exuberance of living
matter but little relief is to be expec-
ted from this quarter.

I would now tender my most sincere
thanks to the professors of Pennsylvania
Medical College for the manner
in which they have performed their
duty the two winters that I have the
pleasure of sitting under the sound of
their voices with the fond hope that
they may ere long have the pleasure
of lecturing to crowded halls

1844 Sep Not from other note 483

484 Sep 26th Mrs Waples 1st Mal. nat

485 28th Mrs Waples 7th Nat female

486 Oct 2nd Mrs Roddy 3rd 3 Mal

487 4th Mrs Taylor 3rd Mal.

488 11th Mrs Luper 1st Mal.

489 19th Mrs Waples 6th Mal

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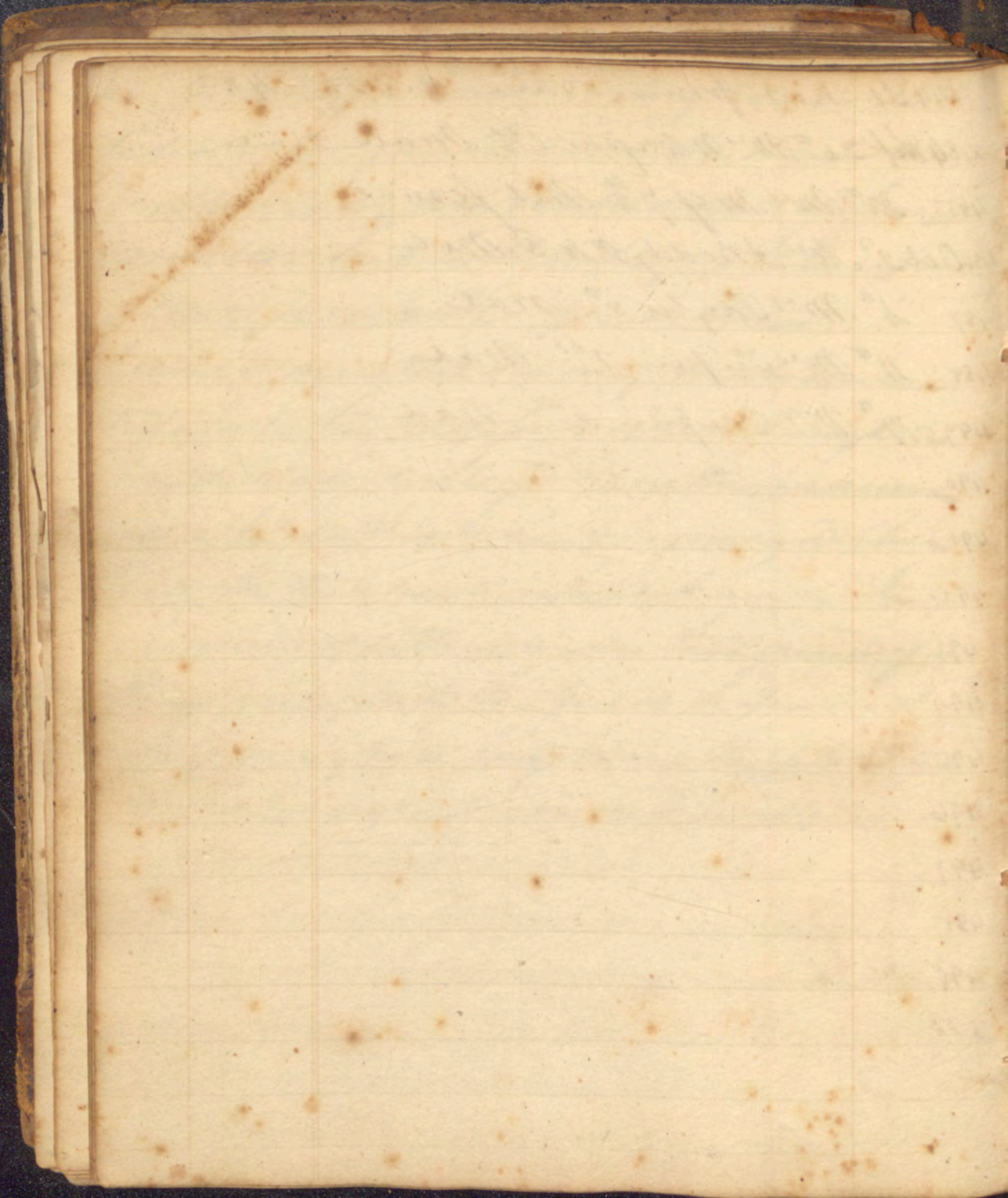
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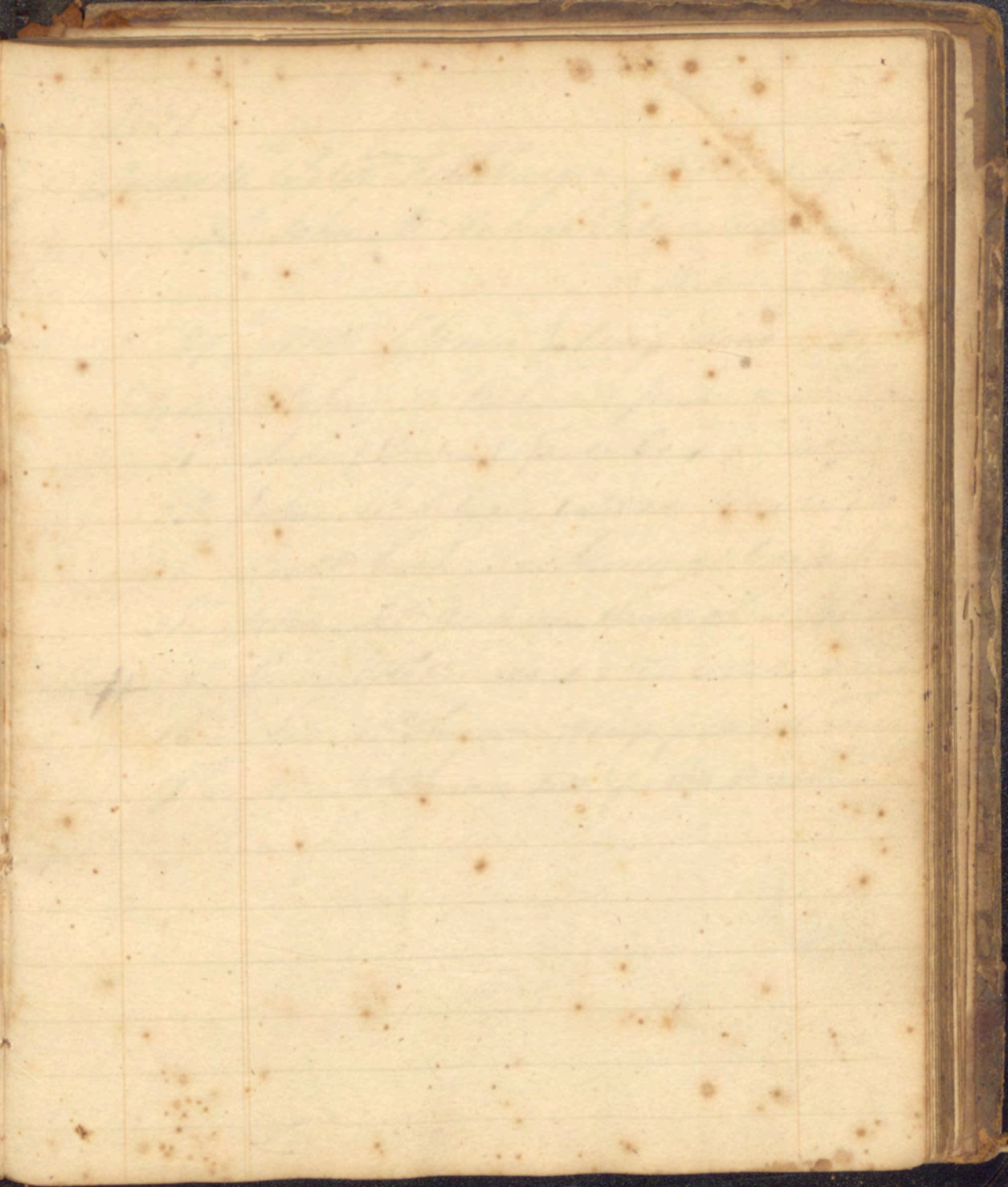
497

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500





4

1831

June 16th Peter Fullebarger ps pay

20th John McKean Puls cad. Hums

Reini 30th 75

27th Mr Clem filing cas 85^{cts}

July 11th John McKean puls cad pay 25

26th John (Baker) puls Lat pay 25

23rd John McKean extra duty wife 25

30th Proct Cochran lancing abscep. bill 50

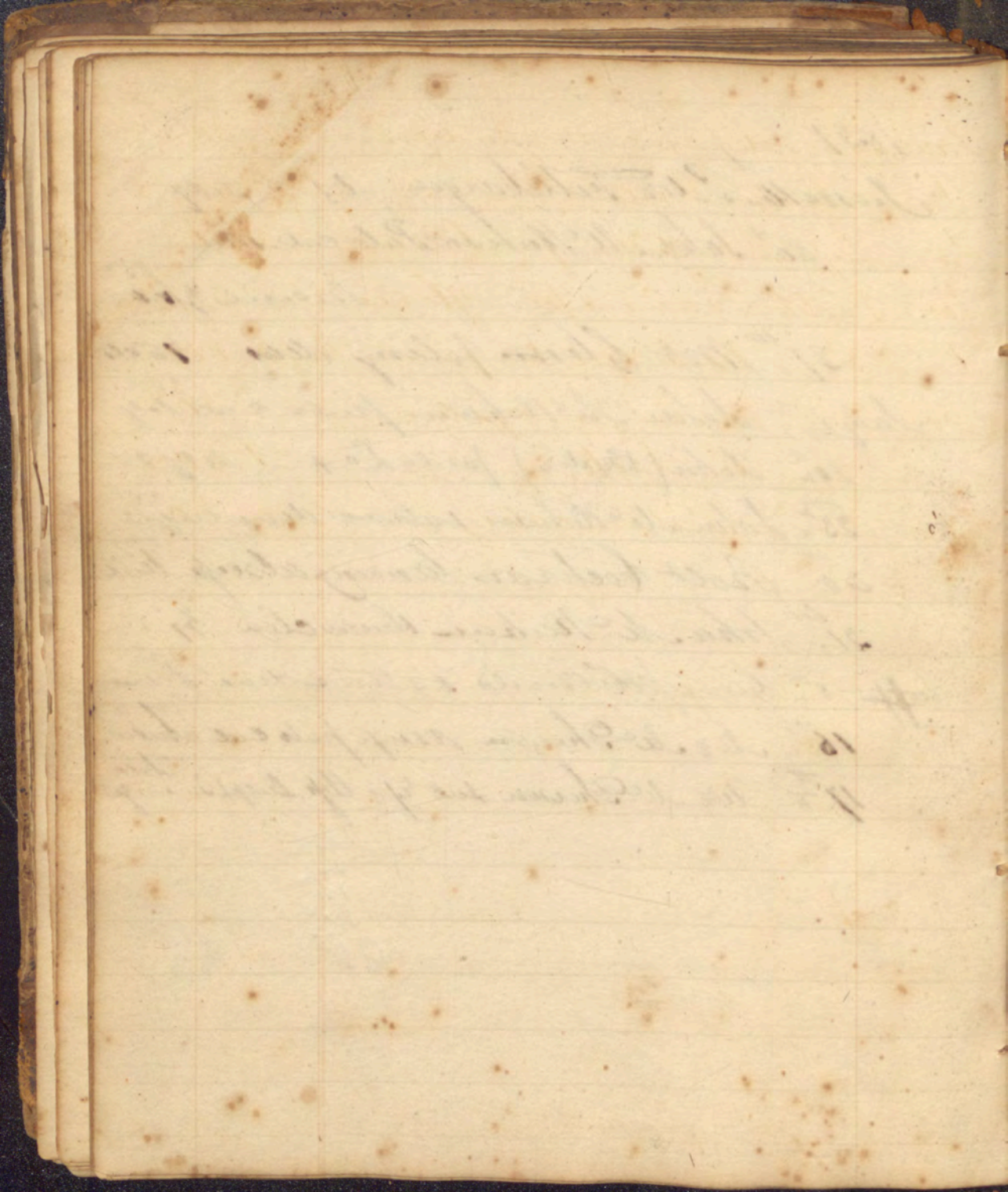
31st John McKean skins clou 7 1/2 12 1/2

Sept 8th George McDonald extra duty 30^{cts}

16th Mr McKerson wife puls cad chris 30^{cts}

17th Mr McKerson sec 4 1/2 Up. Suppl Decisions 98

62 1/2
22 1/2
12 1/2
12 1/2
110 0



January 21 1812	paid Mr. Rude for bank	7 50
do	George Bultz	3 00
do	Stephen Culleton for buttons	50
do	T. Bell - Dairs for gloves	3 1/2
do	3 ^d Barber for two quarters hair	3 00
do	Trice for oysters	50
	6 for book	1 00
do	do Postmaster	50

27 00
 24 00
 2 50
 2 50
 6 25
 2 50
 12 50
 9 00
 94 21

James Willis		\$ 27 00
Mr Sugar	paid	2 75
George Hamill	sett	27 00
Wilson Hull		2 50
James Boyde	Jr	5 50
Peter Betner		6 25
Mr Ritchie	paid	11 25
Mr Helms	(senior)	2 00
Adam Reese	paid	4 00
Mr Chronister		75
Martin Thrush	paid	1 75
Alexander Smith	(note)	22 25
William Maher	para	93 00
Mr Hamilton	pa	10 25
Joseph McKinney		8 50
James Caldwell	paid	6 25
Pett Cochran	paid	33 50
Mr Duncan	paid	14 00
Miss Liblett	paid	12 75
James Caldwell	paid	2 25
		<u>292 75</u>

292 75

9 00	John Clough	paid	9 25
16 00	James McFarlane		9 00
16 25	John Hecht		3 00
3 00			
46 25	Thos Martin	paid	10 00
	Wm Maxwells	note	16 00
	Saml Wherry	paid	11 00
	James Montgomery	paid	12 75
	Henry Hesperides	paid	17 00
	John Piper	paid	39 00
	George Maxwells	paid	1 25
	Rip Scott	paid	4 75
	George Hunt	transf	16 25
	William Runsha		50
	Wm Lynde	paid	3 00
	Henry Baughman	paid	11 00
	Wm Wiers	paid	4 75
	Callistron Buckenings	paid	16 00
	Johnathan Peas		4 50
	Saml Smith	paid	30 25
			512 00

20.25	Jacob Thrush	per	5 12 00
10.75	Abraham Blymyer	per	2 50
10.00	John Noaker	p	1 25
41.00	John Buckenip	per	1 00
	John Lord	id	8 25
	Jacob Farnauke	per	8 50
	Mrs Caldwell (of Ino)	per	13 00
	Saml Trean	per	3 50
	Alexander Kelso	per	20 25
	John McRuhaw	per	7 25
	James Mitty	per	10 25
	Joseph Thrush	per	8 00
	James Kelso	p	7 50
	Peter Noaker	p	7 75
	Wm Rogers	per	3 50
	Mo ^{rs} Campbell	p	6 00
	Sarah Maxfield	p	8 00
	Ino McCune (of Ino)	p	2 50
	Thos Grimes	p	6 00
	Wm Hamill		9 50
			5 25
			65 1 15

	James Sturges	settled	65 75
2.50	John Campbell		2 50
11.75	Mrs Martin (for Sturges farm)	P	3 00
6.75	James Buckenidge (of land)	P	11 75
6.00	George Craft		6 75
2.50	John Cupler	per	11 75
4.25	Mrs Johnson	P	6 00
7.00	Mrs Shilders	per	10 00
10.00	Widow Johnson	P	2 50
7.25	Jacob Creamer	per	7 75
3.25	Mrs Miller	P	4 25
7.00	Mrs Craig	per	22 25
68.25	Big Long	per	8 75
	Mrs Callahan	per	17 00
	Mrs Hulley		7 00
	Wanda Duncan (of land)	per	21 75
	James Beatz	P	7 25
	George Helms	per 500	8 25
	Mrs Duncan		16 25
	James Orr	per	7 50
			841 50

2.75	Gray Cope		84 1/2	5.75
6.00	Isabel Nisely	per	2	75
15.00	Isabel Cope	per	2	00
1.00	Isabel Cope	per	2	00
7.00	Isabel Cope	per	2	00
31	Isabel Cope	per	2	00
	Jamz R. MacLay	per	3	00
	Charly Anderson	per	1	75
	Adam Shoemaker		1	00
	Mr Martin Gallahers Father in Law		18	75
	Mr Runk Barron	per	75	
	Thomas Sillitt	per	27	50
	John Bull	per	50	
	Mr Foreman		1	00
	George Cople	per	20	25
	Mr Green	per	6	25
	Mr Lent	per	2	50
	Samuel Pottle	per	18	00
	Mr Martin (Mrs brains in Law)	per	1	50
	Andrew Frazier	per	4	00
	Mr Clark	per	1	00
	George Byerley	per	6	75
			960	500

	James Ousey	per	96 ⁰⁰ 25
8.75	Mr Lynch	per	5 75
	Mr Spilman		2 00
	Isaac Peab	per	8 25
	James Chester		1 50
	Samuel Shuck	per	1 50
	Mr Guss	per	10 50
	Col Morris		1 75
	David Brandt	per	9 00
	Adam Miller		2 00
	Washington Guiz		4 00
	Mr Laemel	per	1 50
	Mr Peab	per	75
	Roll Chusnutt		4 25
	Mr Rich	per	3 00
	Adam Barnes	per	5 00
	Mr Wier		50
	Elisha Rice	per	5 00
	Mr Hamell		2 50
	John Martin	per	5 00
			1026 50

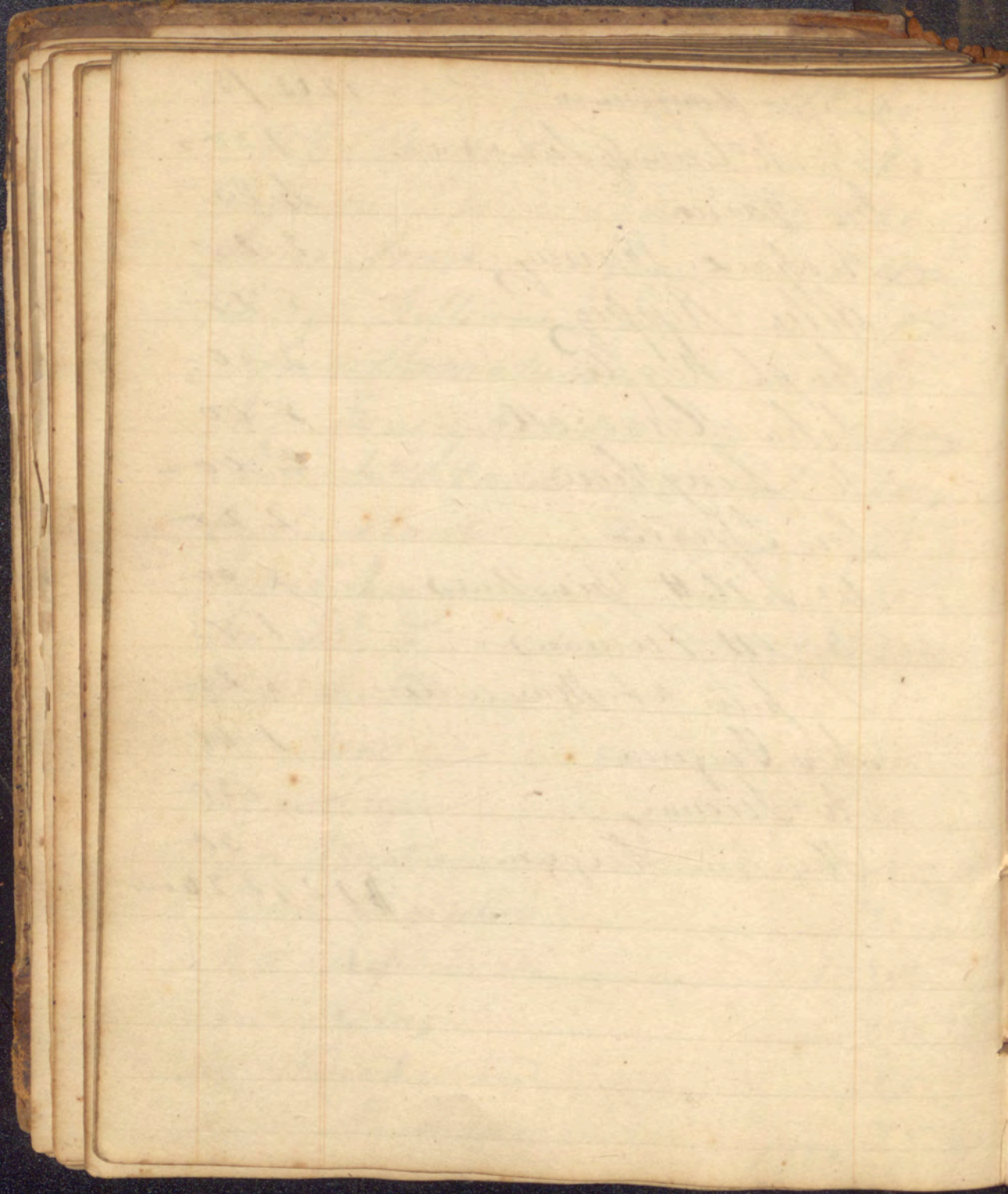
10.75	Mr. William Charles Furness	102 8 50
23.00		
15.50	Mr. Shoaff	10.75
1.25		
5.00	Georg I Clark	12.75
7.00		
62.50	Sam ^l Adams	1.00
	Philip Mulsbaugh	50
	James Brads	23.75
	John Fuller	15.50
	Georg Bennet	1.25
	Mr. Hunt	1.00
	Johnathan Brads	1.75
	Mr. Alkerton	1.00
	Thos Miller	1.75
	Mr. Ruple	.75
	Mr. Stet (Tharling)	5.00
	Abraham Heller	7.00
	Martin Aughinstangh	.75
	John Hapaday	1.25
	Mr. Newman	2.50
	Hugon Meier	.75
	Jas Mc Intire	1.00
		1123 50

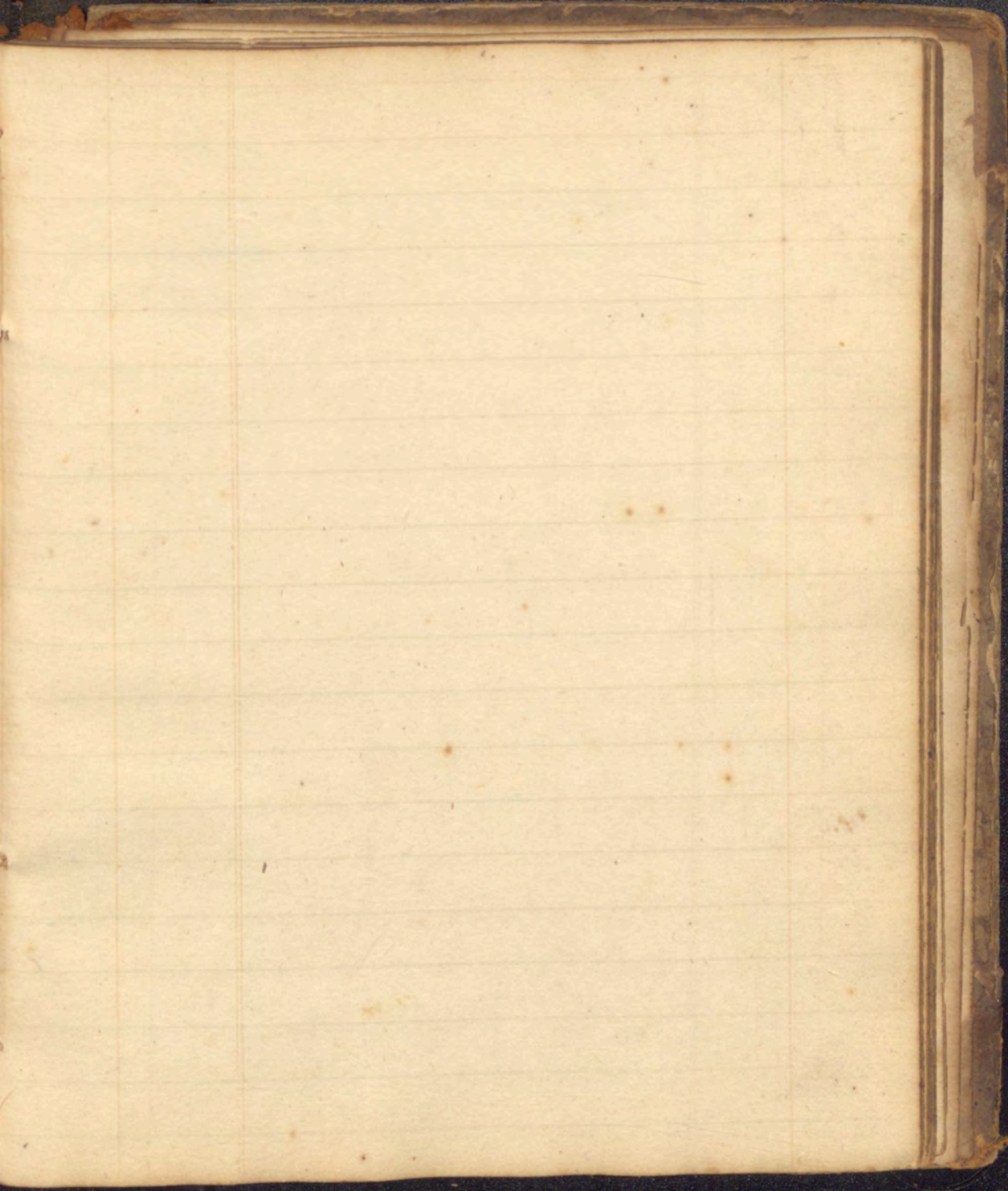
James Barclay		1123	50
5.75	James Barclay	5	75
3.75			
1.50	Sam Jones	8	75
1.25			
3.75	Henry Cling	1	50
2.50			
18.50	Mrs Maday Newlump	1	00
	Mr Jackman (Chambers 4)		50
	Mr Macmillan	18.50	75
	James Hendrix	62.50	50
		8.75	
	Mr Richardson Miller	31.75	1 00
		66.25	
	Mr Haffield	41.00	1 25
	George Shumay	46.25	3 75
	John Gaud	94.25	
		371.25	2 50
	Sam Clark		25
	Edward Boyce		75
	Frederick Foster		50
	Mr Baily	4	00
	Sam Petrie		25
	Mr Hanning	2	50
	Nancy Hathorn		50
	Mr Murray Newlump	2	75
		1162	25

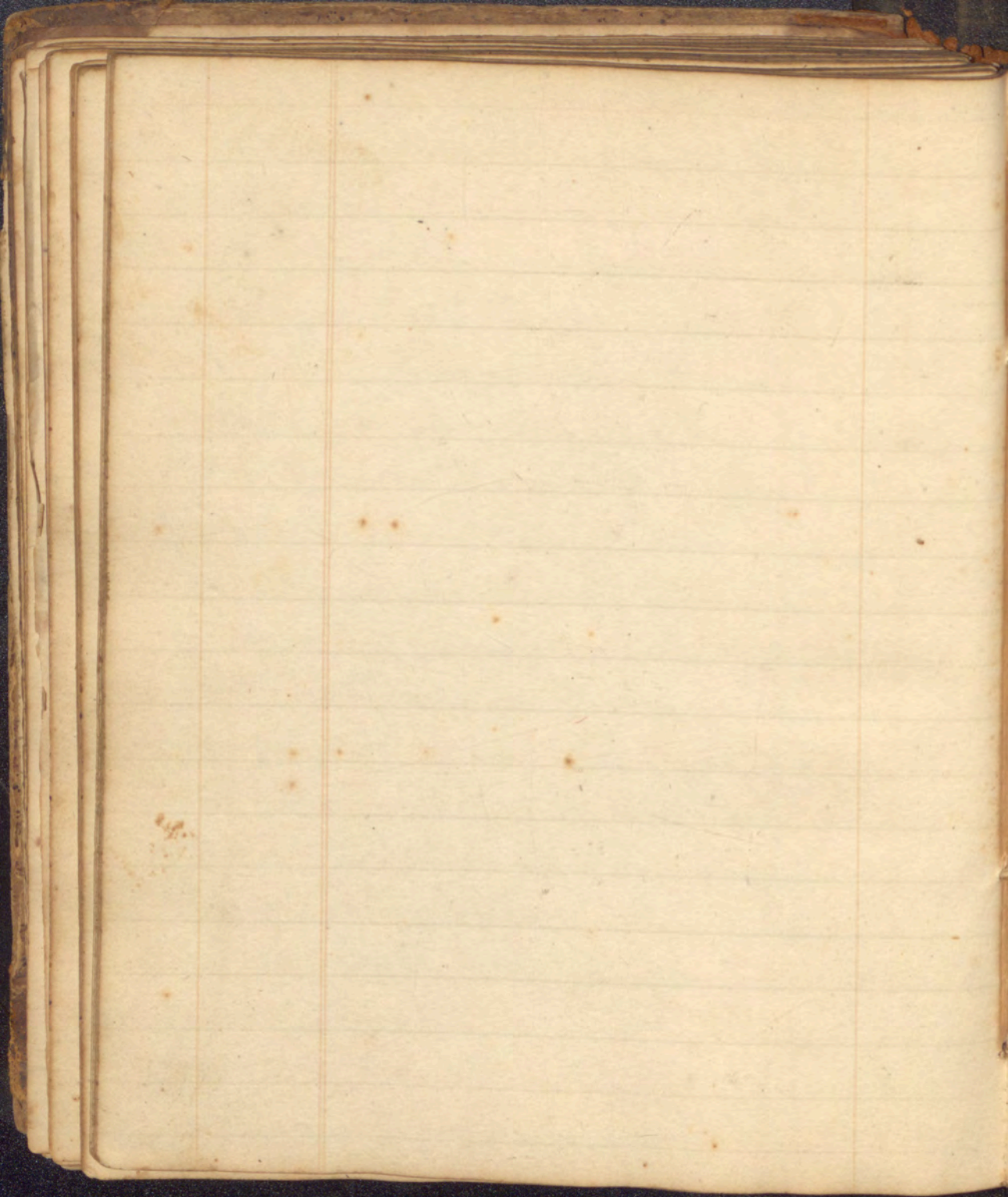
Georg Kauffman	11.00	25
Miss Bennett	1.00	25
William Piper	2.00	
	1.00	6 25
Lewis Jones	5.00	
	5.50	1 00
Georg Williams	15.00	
	27.00	30
Jacob Thomassen	60 00	
		2 00
Mr Bealman		1 00
Miss McIlwain	371.00	5 00
Cyrus Clark	60.00	
	431 00	75
Jacob Young		50
Joe Meyer		5 50
Mr McCaskie		50
Mr Bond		8 00
Mr Alvin		2 00
Benj Maelay		4 00
James Campbell		25
Mr Reid		1 50
En Ayler		2 5
Mr Murekwood		25
Robt Anderson		75
	1202	75

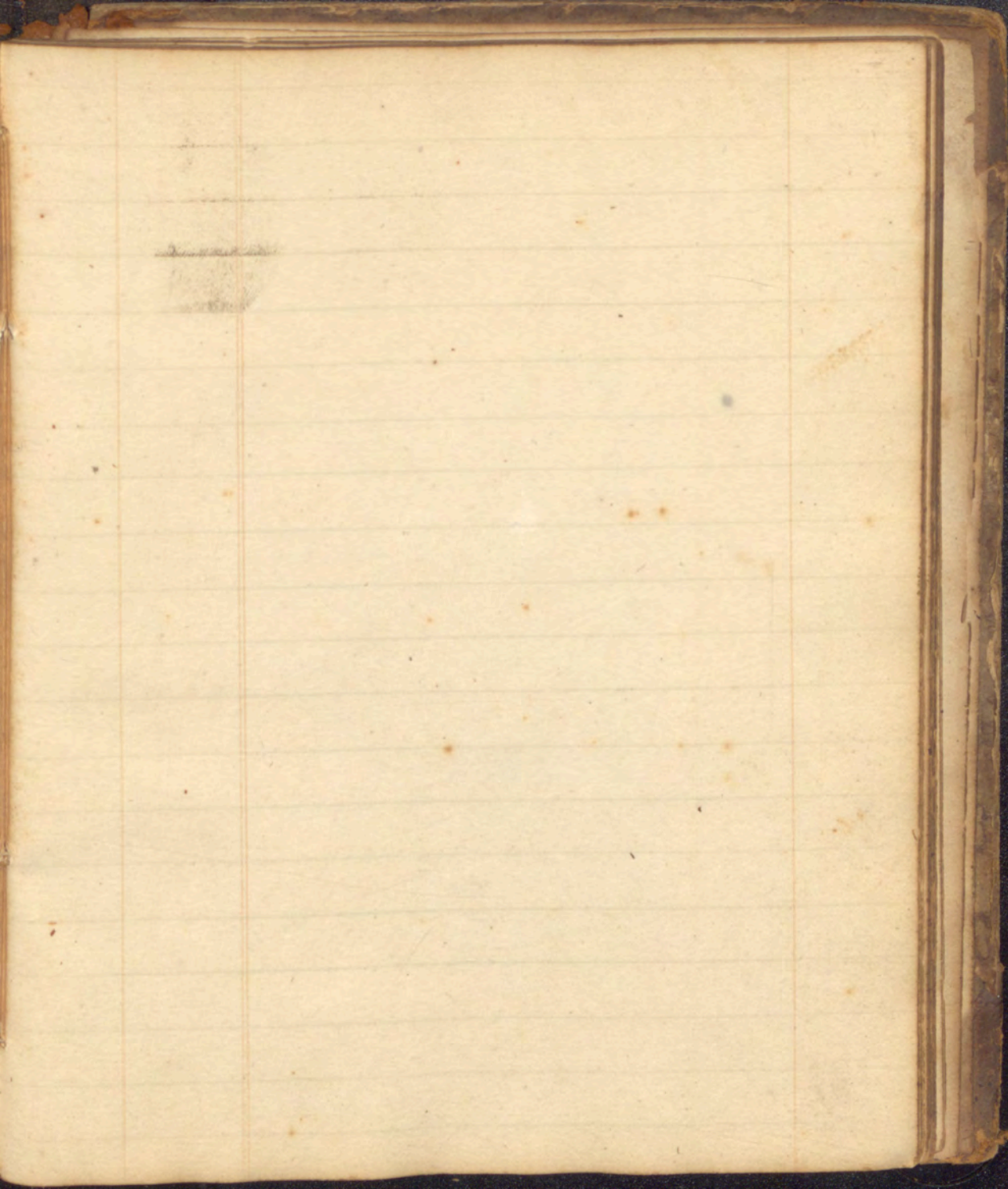
Georg Hauffman	1202 75
Mo ^r McLean (Land)	1 00
Mrs Warren	5 25
Richard Murray	2 25
Allen Rippey	5 25
Amph Noyes	3 50
John Hancock	5 00
W ^r Longhead	2 00
Mrs Spence	2 25
Mr Lillitt (pin Pen)	5 00
Mr Ott (Humea)	1 75
Rapelle at Mayville	5 25
Mr Ferguson	1 00
Mr Brown	50
Hyman Ferguson	50

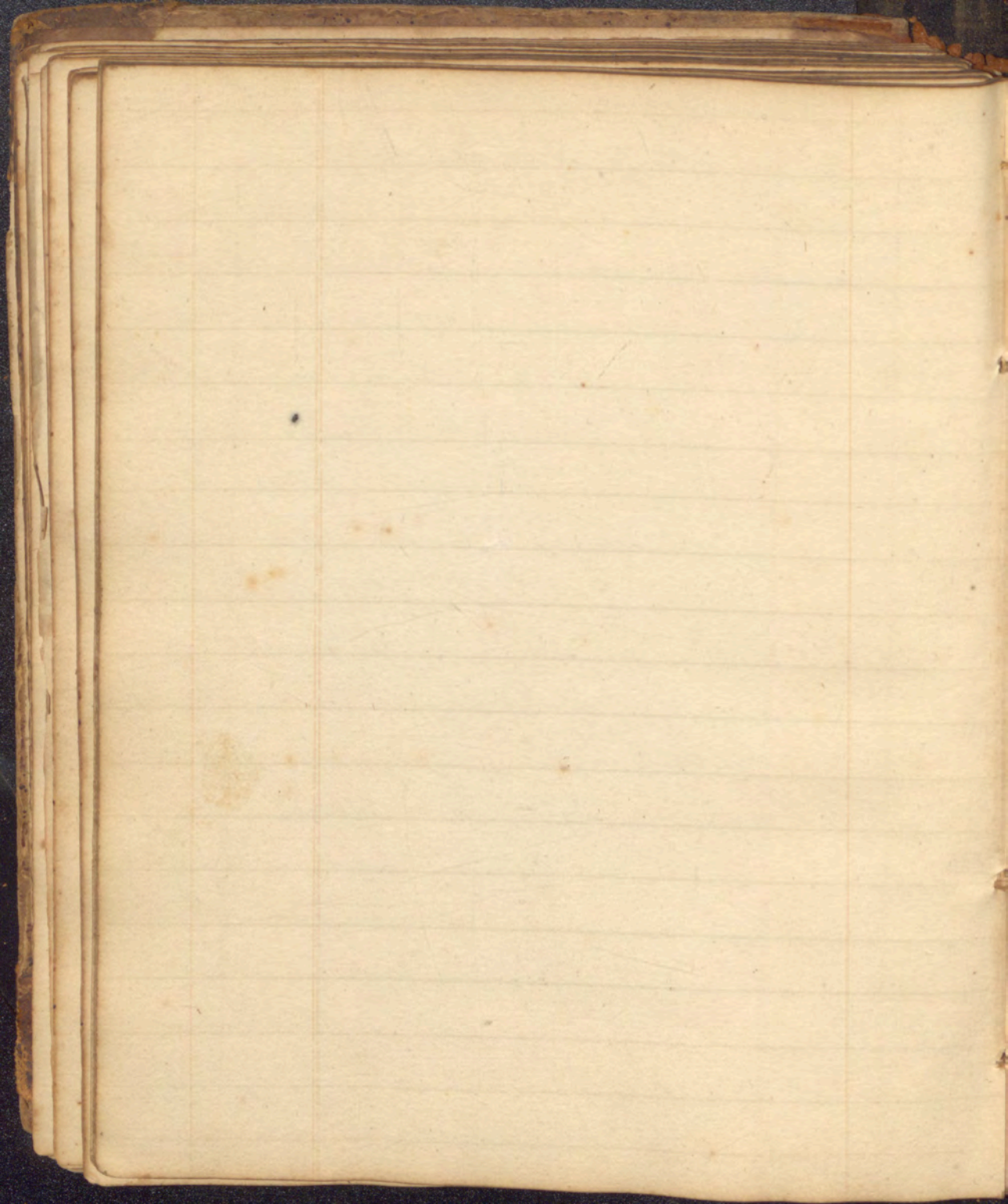
\$1242 25.00

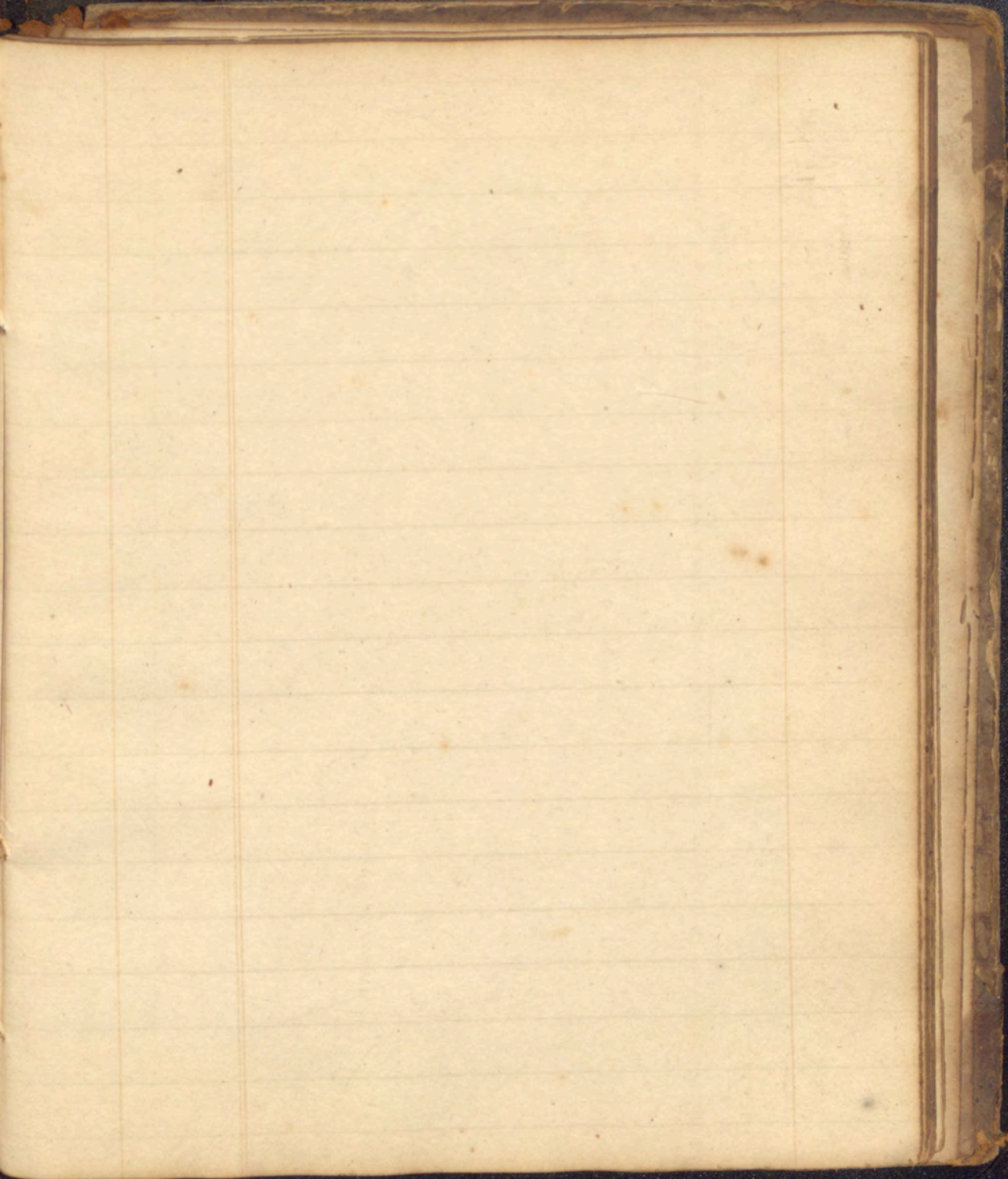


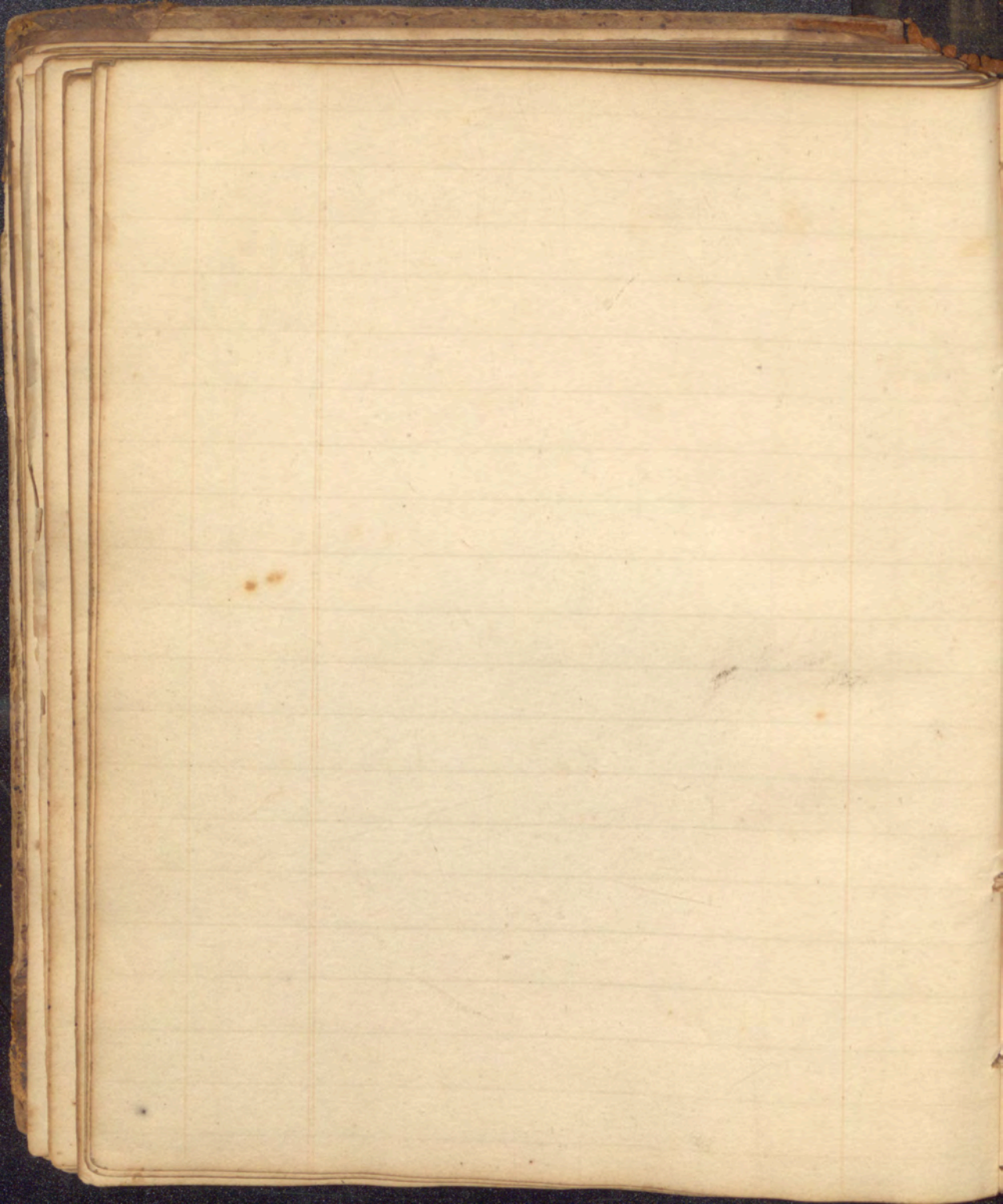


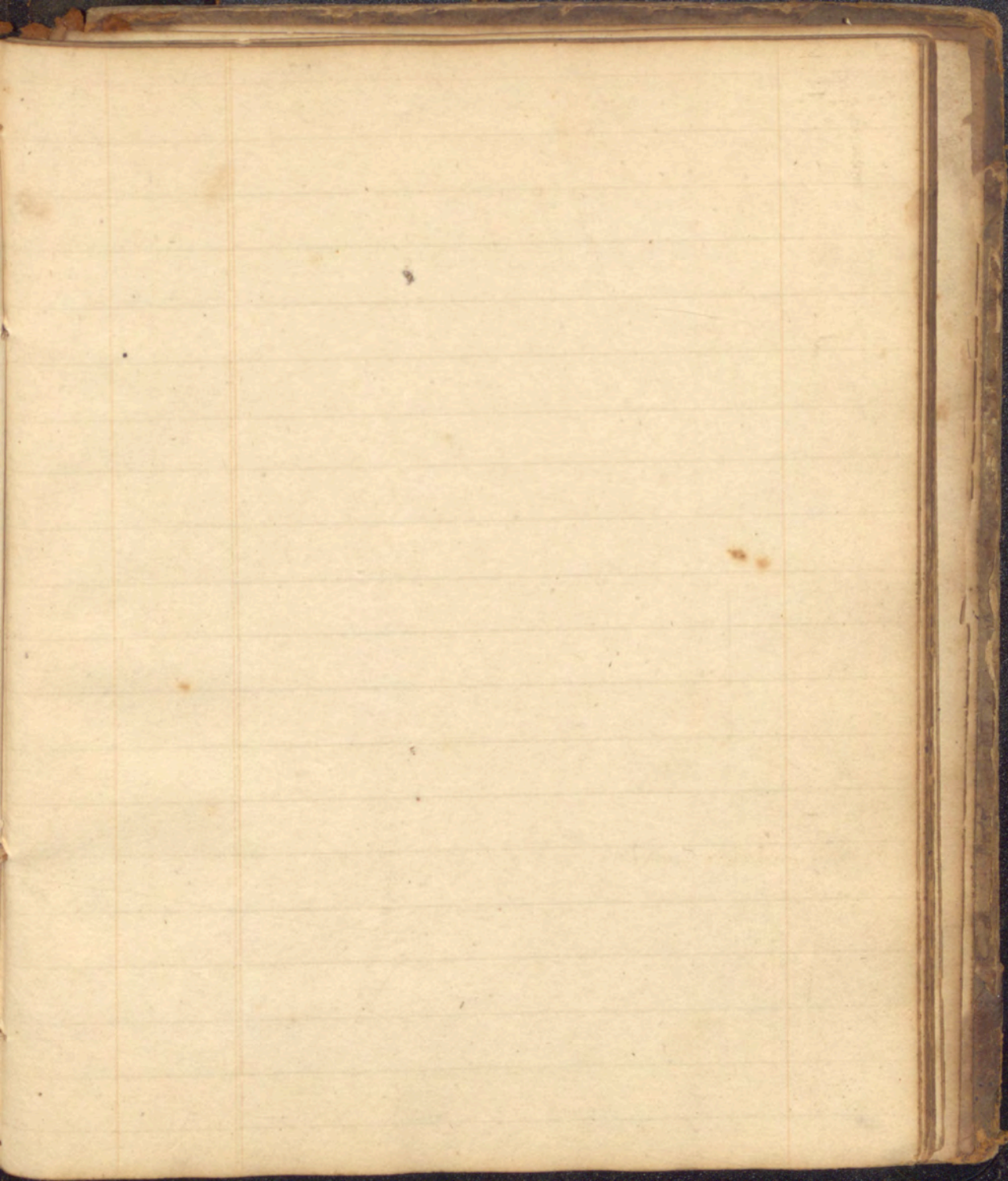


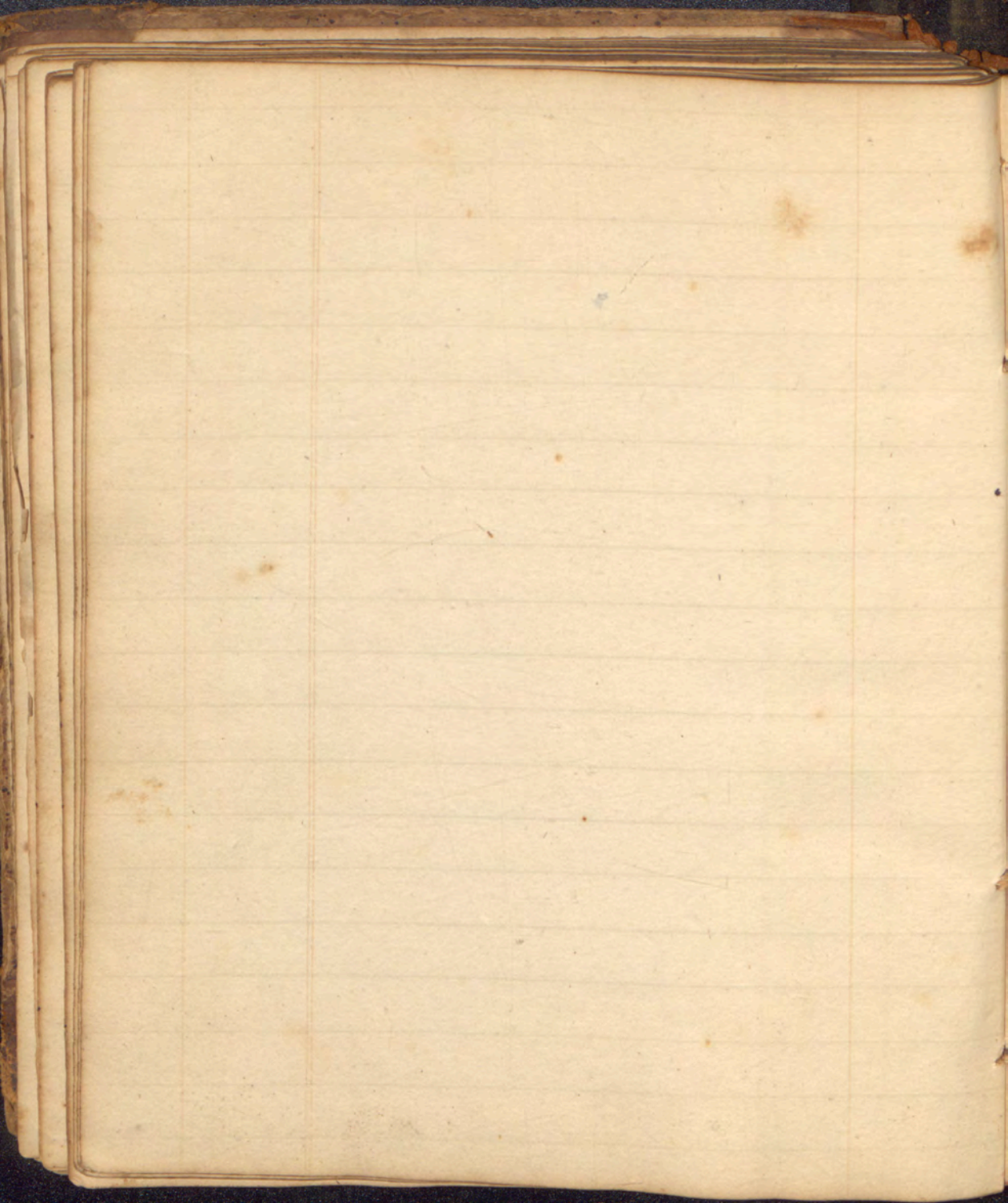


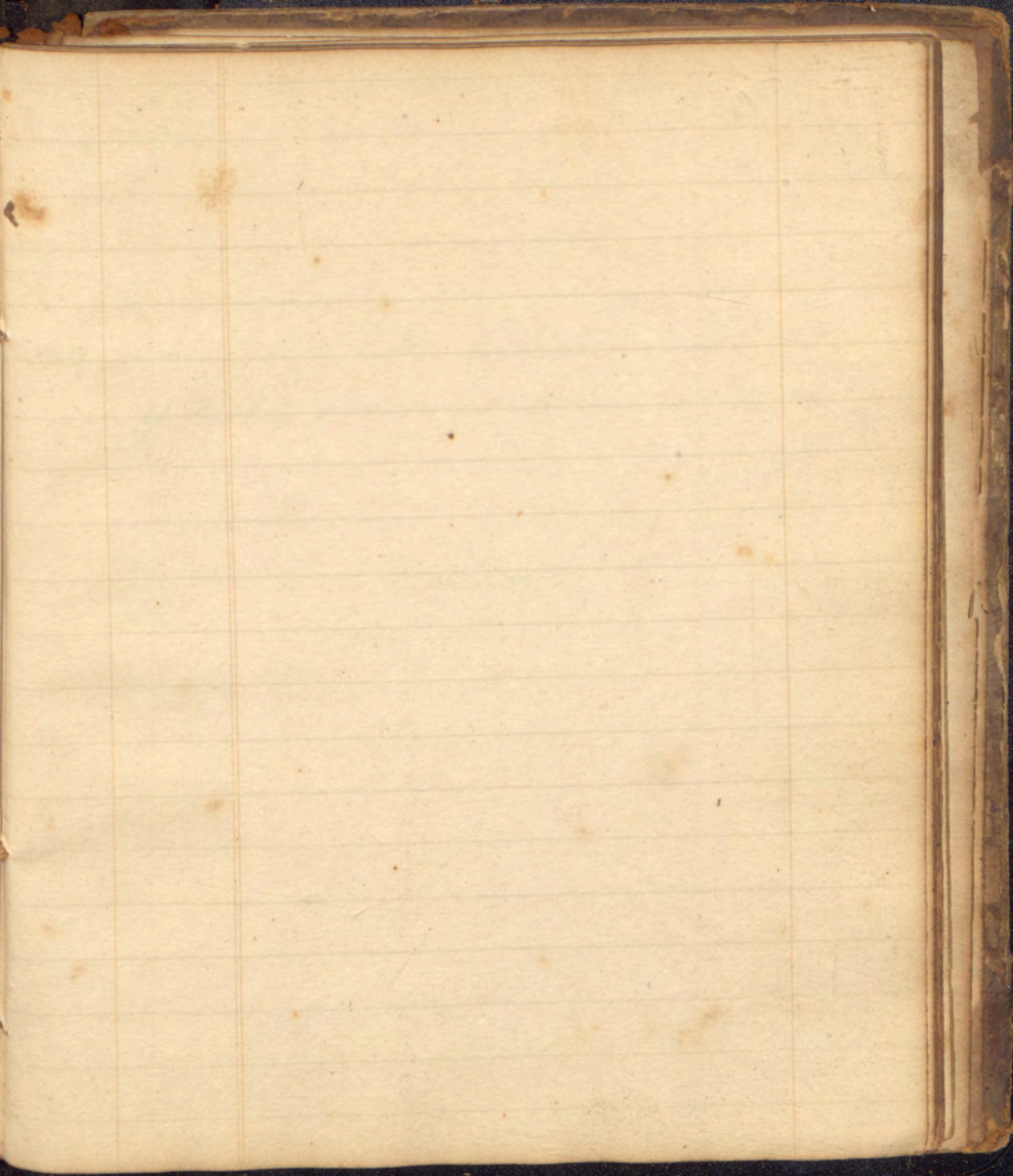


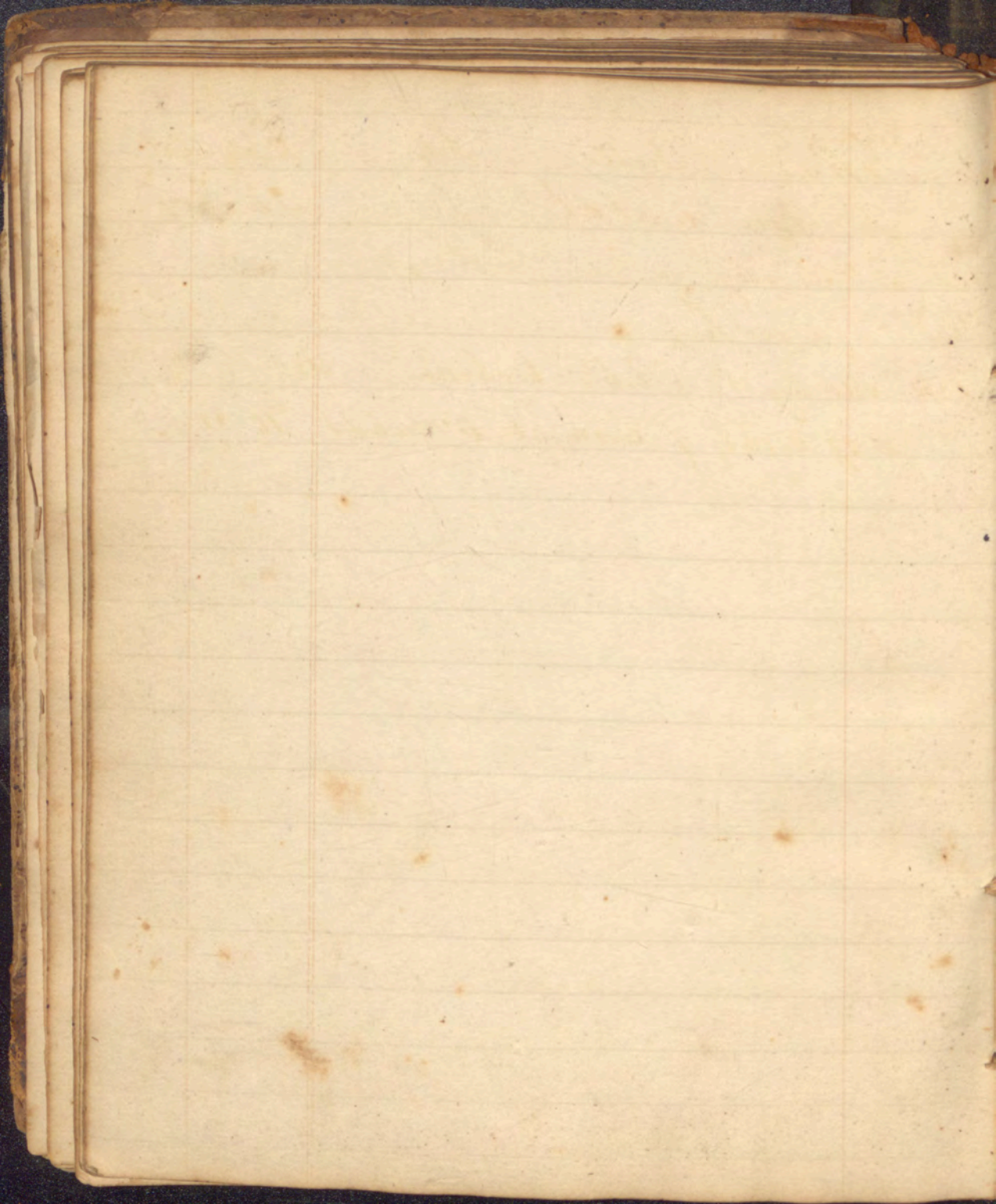












Jan^a 1832 John Butts Dr \$ 65

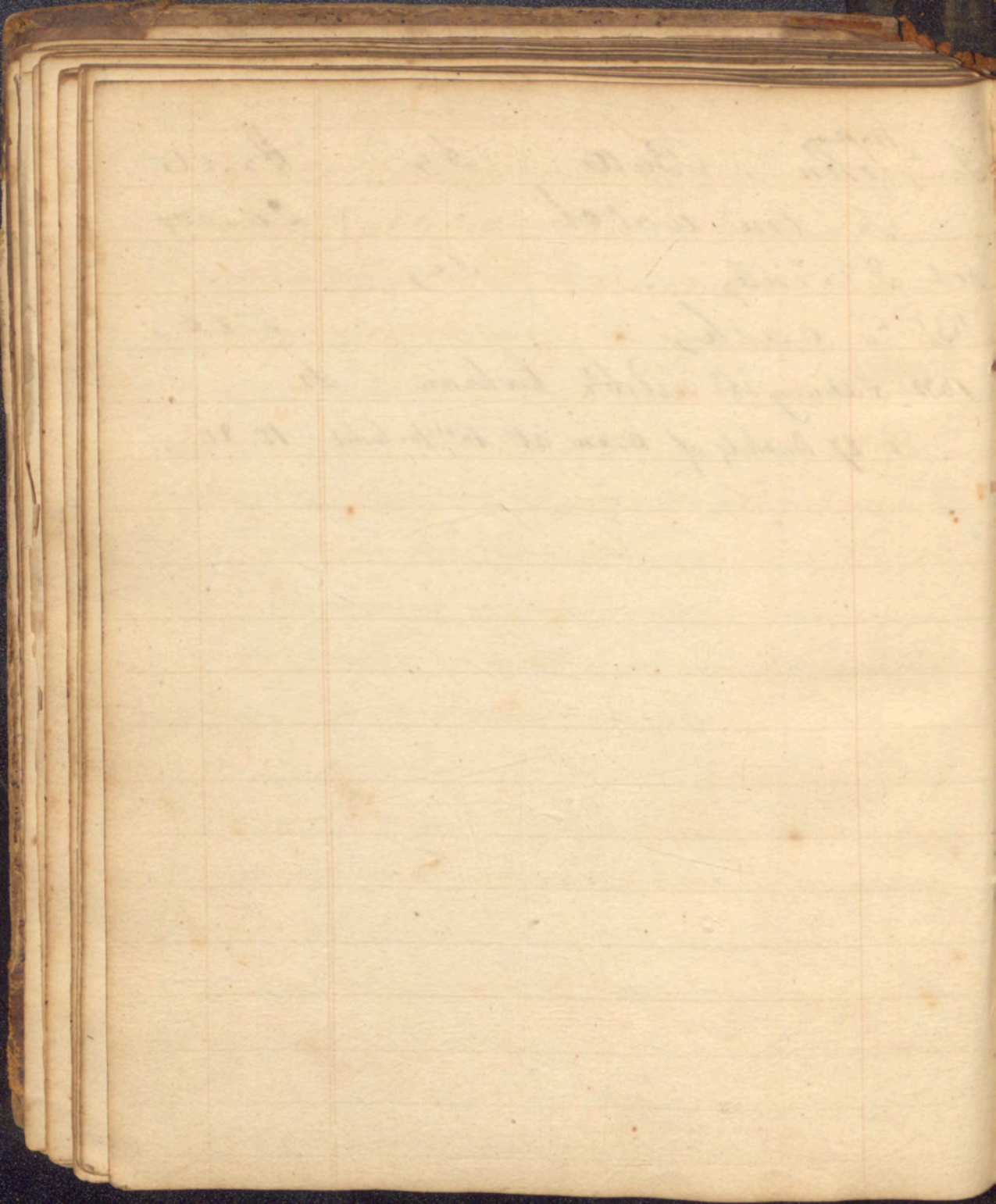
To one watch 20 00

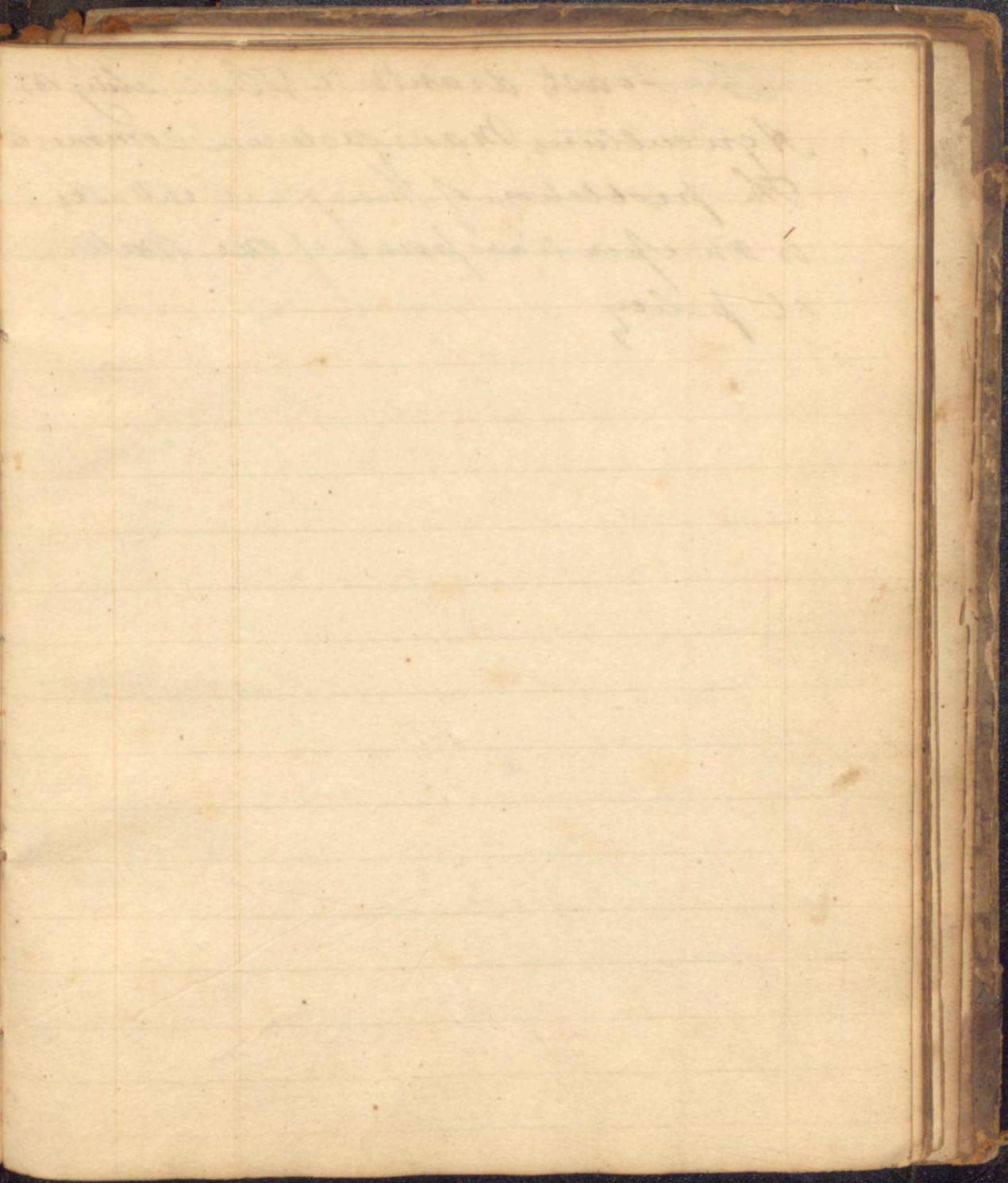
Oct Dr S. Linley Dr

1831 To cash 5 00

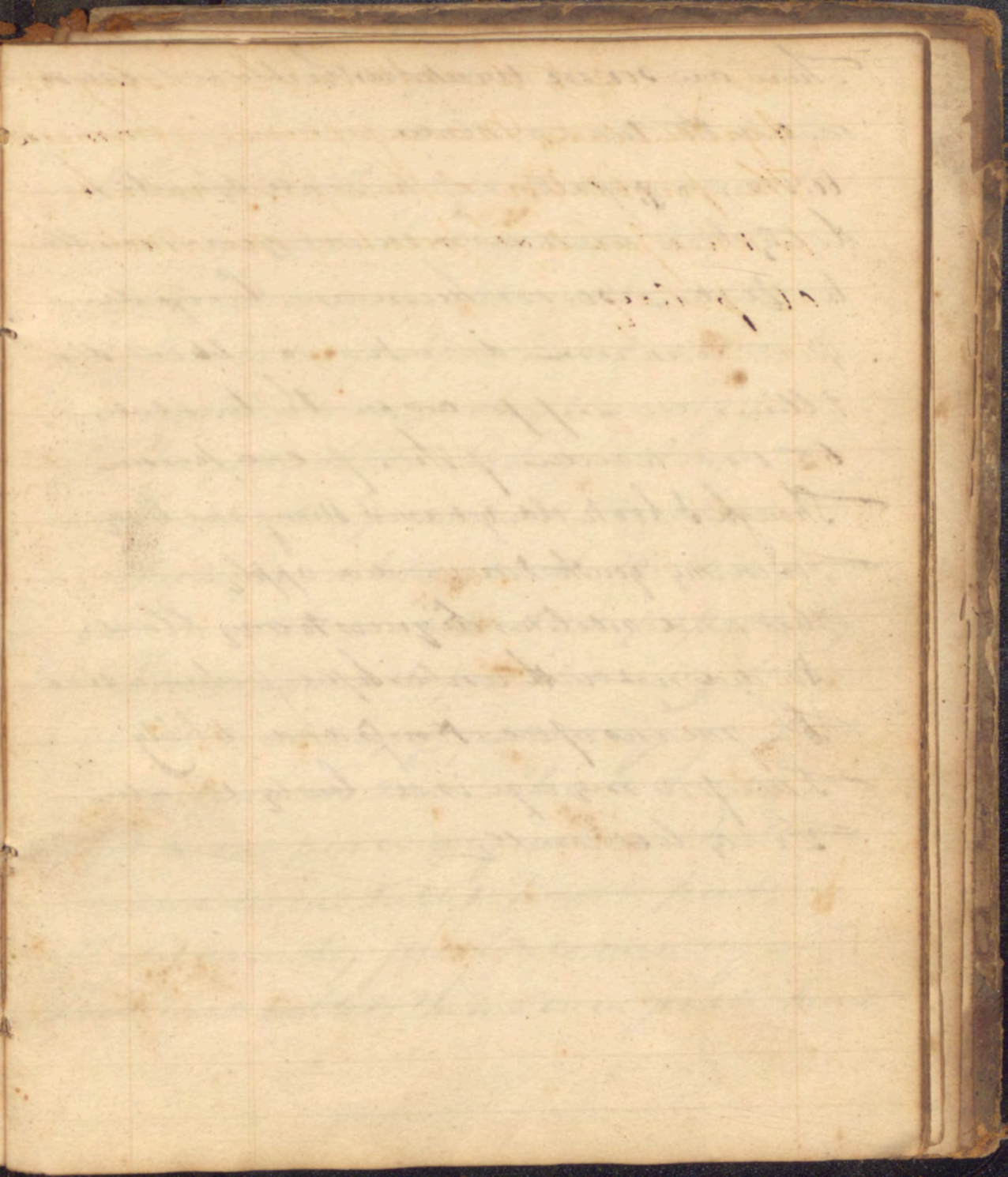
1832 January 13th Robtⁿ Cochran Dr

To 27 Bushels of corn at 40^{cts} per bushel 10 80





~~The~~ Toast drank in Harmsburg 1832
Agriculture, Manufactures Commerce
The protection of these great interests,
is an imperative point of our Nation-
al policy



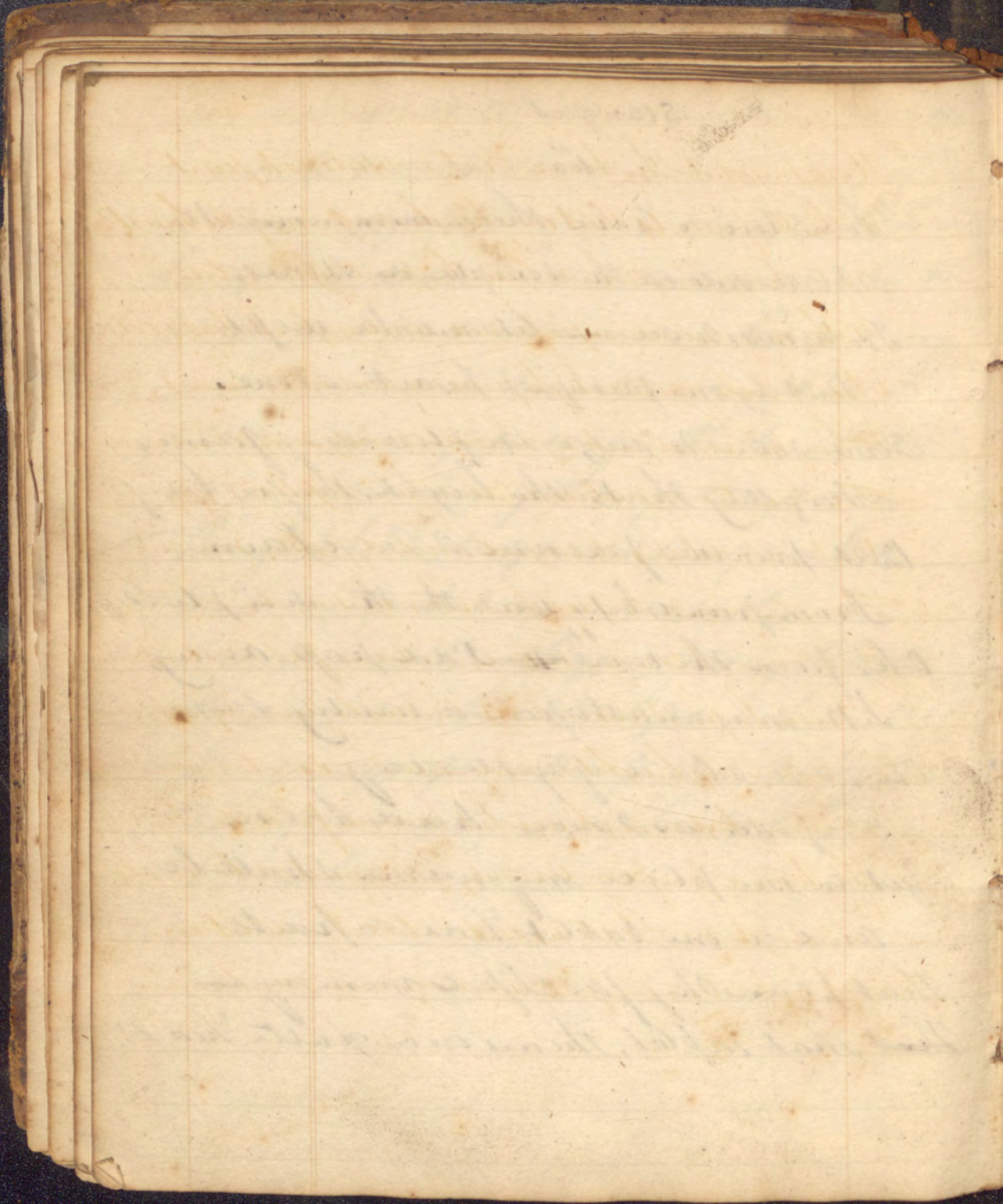
There are 300,000 drunkards, habitual & occasi-
onal in the United States

60,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of ardent spirits have
hitherto been consumed in one year in the
U. States. 30,000 human beings die
per annum drunkards. 20,000 dis-
tilleries are supported in the U. States,
65,000 pounds of this fatal poison
Though I look old, yet am I strong and busy
For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors to my blood,
Nor did not with unbarb'd spear & sword
The means of weakness and debility
I keep'd my age in a lusty winter
Forty six kindly

Stanzas

1st

"Some love to have their memories kept
In records on the sculptured stones,
For crowds to see — let me be wept
But by one faithful heart alone.
Some strive to seize the flowers of fame,
Forgetting that, tho' bright, they're brief:
But prouder far am I to claim
From friendship, unatt the simple leaf
Oh! from the world ~~I~~ I'dd pass away
Like snow unatt from a winter scene;
Or as a cloud of yesterday
Forgotten as I now had been,
Yet in one place my name shall be
And in one tablet have a part,
That pleases thy faithful memory —
~~That~~ That tablet, thine own gentle heart!"



How painful the hour that compels us to part
With the friends that we cherish, as gems of the heart,
But ah, more severe when the parting is cold,
With a voice uncompassionate, and aspect that's cold;
When the sigh meets no sigh from an answering heart,
When the hand pressing warmly, vainly seeks to be part;
For then tis not alone we are left alone

But friendship's decayed and affection no more
2. From the friends that we love when we wander alone,
But thoughts unexpressed, and our feelings unshared
Which hope stirs in vain through future's gloom
To desert one bright moment in seasons to come
But then if but a sigh we but heard from the heart,
If the hand pressing warmly in requital be part,
Some soft recollections will still be in store,
Though in parting we feel we may never meet more.

Remember Me

I bring no chain of rarest metals,
No coral from the deep sea-cave,
Nor gem, long hid within the earth,
To shine where now the trifles stand;
A gift more precious far is mine
Than sparkling gem from earth or sea,
This treasury of thought — 'tis thine —
The boon it asks — "Remember me!"
I may not here usurp the page,
To eurt the breath of fleeting fame;
Enough for me in after age,
If in thy memory dwell my name:
In after years, in distant climes,
Whatever our future fate may be —
I shall be call back by-gone times
Still dwell with thee — "Remember me!"
Remember me! how few — how strong —
Thine touching words, that little spell;

What thoughts arise, what pious throng
In patient fancy's holiest cell!

They tell of many a change to come—

May every change bring joy to thee?

In pleasure's light, or sorrow's gloom,

In bliss or woe — Remember me!

A Linnæus 1831

The Wife

The fling her white arms around him — then
 art all that this poor heart can cling to
 I could have borne my sufferings then,
 And born the rich man's sneer,
 Heard heard the laughing glances of pride,
 Nor shed a single tear;
 I could have smiled on every blow
 From life's full quiver thrown,
 While I might gaze on thee, and know
 I should not be alone.
 Fenced — I think I could have brooked
 Even for a time, that thou
 Upon my fading face hadst looked
 With less of love than now;
 For then I should at least have felt
 The sweet hope still carrying me
 To kiss thy cheek — and while I dwelt
 On earth, not been alone —

But there to see, from day to day,
Thy brightning eye and cheeks
And watch thy life, sand waste away
Unnumbered, slowly, meet
To mark thy smile of tenderness,
And catch the full thro
Of kindness, ever braced to bless,
And feel, I'll be alone.
To mark thy strength each hour decay,
And yet thy hopes grow stronger,
As filled with heaven made trust, they say,
"Earth, may not claim thee longer,
Nay dearest, 'tis too much — This heart
Must leave when thou art gone —
It must not be, and must not part,
I could not live alone,

In an Album
As sweeps that bark before the breeze,

While water coldly close around,

Still of her pathway through the sea

The tracks no more is found:

Thus passing down oblique tides,

The beauty rising of the mind

Flies as that ocean pageant glides,

And leaves no trace behind.

2 But the pen page may still impart

Some dream of feeling else untold,

The silent records of a heart

Given when that heart is cold:

Its loved memorials here may bloom, —

Purchased to gentle bosoms dear,

Like flowers that linger o'er the tomb

Bedew'd with beauty's tear.

3. I ask not for the name of fame,

The mark alone my rest to find, —

Enough for me to lead my name

Within this hallowed shrine;

To think that ever these living things

May wander in some future year
And many a breath a passing sigh

For him who traced them here

4 Calm sleep, those a when storms are,

With bosom silent and serene,

And but the plants upon the shore

Reveal that unity had been,

So some frail leaf like this may be

Left floating on time's silent tide,

The sole remaining trace of me,—

To tell I lived and died

Women

11 When care and sickness wring the brow
Administering angels throw 11

11 O to trust for ay her faithful heart,
It throbs thy sorrows to beguile;
Her every word is touched with art,
To breathe round misery's now the smile.
She hath her sigh, she hath her tear,
And both she cheerfully grants at will,
Her smiles the clouds of gloom to clear,
Her tear the storm of grief to still.
Is there a heart of feeling fond?
To woman fly in gratitude,
Her voice shall stifle suffering's moan,
And wretchedness shall fade and die.
Didst thou trust thy mother's tender ear,
Didst thou trust thy sister's loved embrace—
Thou trust in woman kind as fair,
With pity mantling o'er her face,
Her eye with cheering truth is bright,

The bloom upon her cheek is fair,
Thy grasping heart with the sun's light,
And plant the seed of gladness there,
Then trusting man, shall keep still blind,
Her golden folds around thy head,
In woman's heart, thou shalt find,
The bliss her smiles alone impart. //

~~There~~
1 There is end hoped for me
From all the sad memorial few
And how my simple song might tell
The feelings that must grieve so well,
But could I thus within thy mind
One little vacant corner find
When no impression yet has been
When no memorial yet is seen
Oh! It should be my sweetest care
To write my name forever there. 11

Reputation

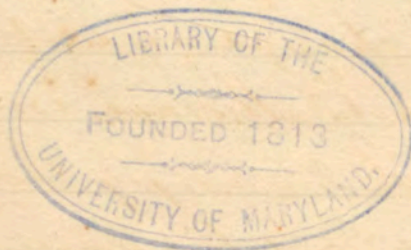
The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is spotless reputation. That away
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay.
O! reputation dearer far than life,
How pernicious balm, toady, sweet of smell,
How cordial drop, when spill'd by some rash hand,
No all the mowers can, nor the repenting toil
Of the rude speller, ever can collect
To its first purity and native whiteness.

Woman

Oh trust for ay two faithful heart,
It throbs thy sonnets to bequile

One sigh of thy poems — one look of thy brow
Reveals

Take it — 'tis a gift of love,
That seals thy good a bond;
Keep it for the giver's sake,
And read it for thine own.



Adieu

Adieu

My

I would

When

No more

No more

Though sad,

To live and die

2, How high, when thou didst live, me on,

I built the pile of future joy!

But thou art changed and it is gone

Now, not a hope illumines my sky

Yet still I breathe no angry thought,

To thee unkind, to law untrue;

Each joy each hope is higher brought,

I give them all in this adieu!

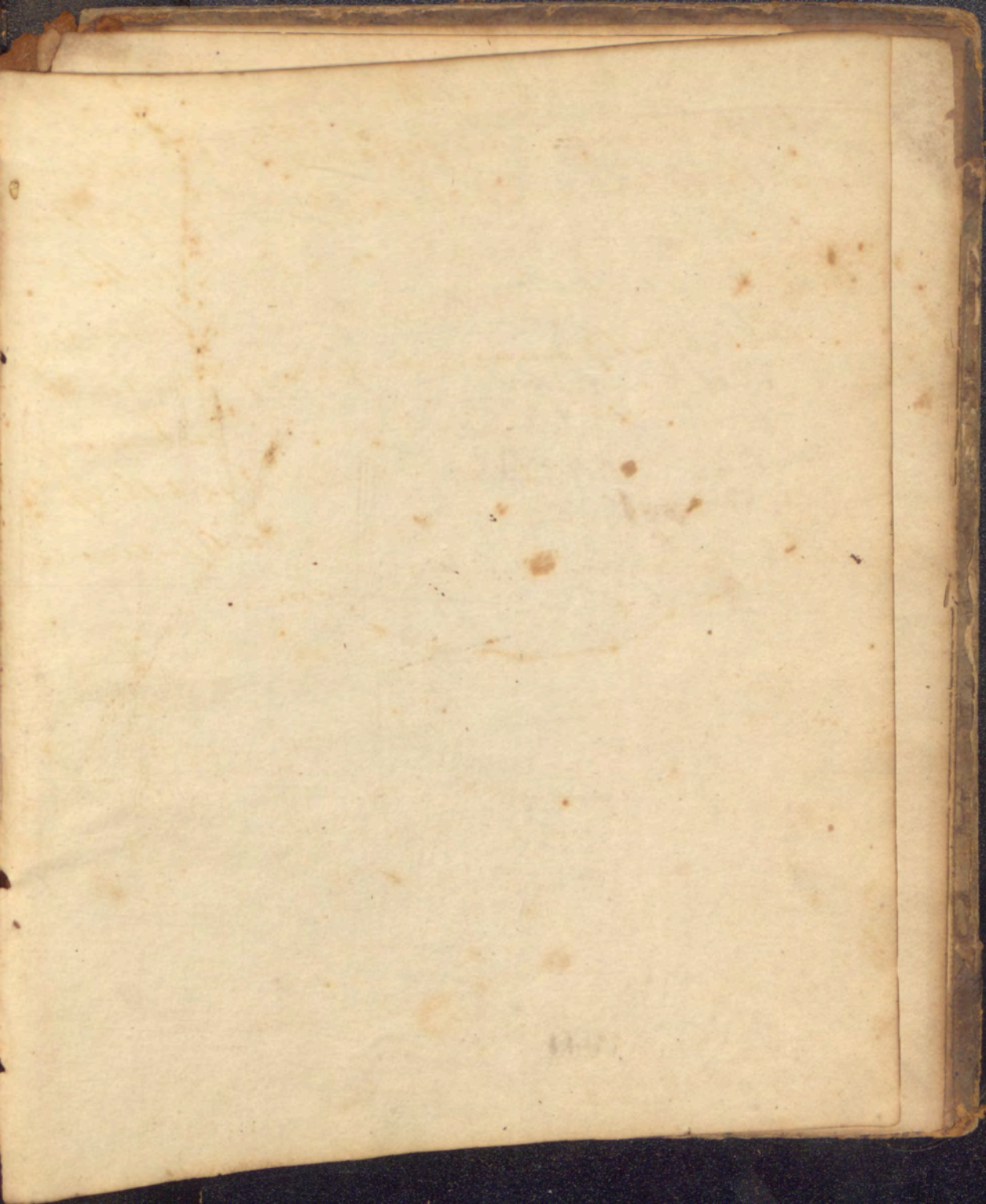
Woman

Oh trust for ay her faithful heart,
It throbs thy sonnets to beguile

One sight of thy sonnets — one look of thy red in the
himself

Take it — 'tis a gift of 43 to the spell
That seals, thy good a life was in
Keep it for the giver in
And read it for

Some



Candidates 1831

Samuel Tuder	1 st
Richard Blake	2 ^d
Alson Stewart	3
Wayne Henry	4
Henry McClan	5
Rock Currie	6 projected
William Johnson	7
Peter Langsdale	8
Mr. Harlan	9
Mr. Lacey	10
Mr. Clanton	11

ad graduated
5th

$$\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 8 \\ \hline 736 \end{array}$$

Albion, N. Y.

18

June

Alexander Stewart
Marcell Henry Ma

Lectures of Professor Samuel

